

DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 101

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FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FUKUDA-BRZEZINSKI MEETING

OW231249Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 May (KYODO)--U.S. Presidential National Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's visit to China over the weekend did not produce the possibility of any definite move toward a full normalization of relations between the two countries in the immediate future, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday. The officials made the comment after Brzezinski briefed Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on his talks with Chinese leaders following his arrival in Tokyo earlier Tuesday on his way home from Peking. During his 3-day visit to Peking starting last Saturday, Brzezinski held talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

The briefing session, lasting about an hour at the prime minister's official residence, was attended by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Kiichi Kiyazawa and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe. American officials present included Ambassador Mike Mansfield; Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; and Michael Armacost, National Security Council specialist on East Asia.

According to the Foreign Ministry officials, Brzezinski told Fukuda that he had been directed by President Jimmy Carter to visit Japan to brief him on the outcome of his China visit in view of the importance the United States attached to its relations with Japan. Brzezinski was understood to have reaffirmed [to] the Chinese leaders that the U.S. intended to strengthen and try to normalize its relations with China within the framework of the Shanghai communique issued by the two countries in 1972. The Chinese leaders apparently appreciated the U.S. stance in this respect.

The officials said, however, that they had the impression that the U.S. and China still had things to be straightened out before they can make a definite move toward full normalization of their relations.

Meeting With Sonoda

OW240551Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 24 May (KYODO)--U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski assured Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda here Wednesday that there would be no change in U.S. foreign policy attaching importance on Asian affairs. Meeting with Sonoda at the Foreign Ministry for about an hour, Brzezinski also evaluated highly the active role played by Japan in Asian affairs.

Details of what were discussed at the Sonoda-Brzezinski meeting were not disclosed. But Foreign Ministry officials said that most of the time was spent in exchange of views on Japanese and U.S. relations with China and Japan-U.S. relations in general. U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union also became a key subject of the discussion, they said.

The officials said they felt there will be no major change in U.S. foreign policy since U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visited Japan also on his way home from his China visit about 10 months ago. While the United States strongly maintains its policy of pursuing detente with the Soviet Union, however, the officials said they detected a "severe" stance of the United States toward the Soviet Union during the Sonoda-Brzezinski meeting. The officials also said they believed that Brzezinski had succeeded in impressing the Chinese leaders with the strong U.S. determination to normalize its relations with China. But a major move toward full normalization of the relations between the United States and China is unlikely to take place in the near future, the officials added.

LDP COMMITTEES AGREE ON RESUMED NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA

OW240413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May (KYODO)--Two foreign affairs committees of the Liberal Democratic Party unanimously agreed Wednesday to the government's policy favoring early resumption of Japan-China peace treaty negotiations. The decision was reached at a joint session of the Foreign Affairs Research Council and the Foreign Affairs Committee held at the party headquarters Wednesday morning.

Conflicting opinions were expressed by members, but unanimous support was given to a proposal by Chairman Zentaro Kosaka that the committees consent to the government policy and further discussions be made at higher party panels. The party plans to finalize adjustment of views at a meeting of its Executive Council by Friday.

Party sources said Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda is expected to instruct Japanese Ambassador in Peking Shoji Sato next week to arrange for resumption of the negotiations.

Wednesday's joint session was attended by Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe on behalf of Fukuda and both supporters and opponents of the government policy. Abe said the proposed anti-hegemony clause should not be directed at any particular third country or tinged into one of anti-Soviet and anti-U.S. character. He said the government's position that the Senkaku Islands are historically part of Japanese proper remained unchanged.

BANK OF JAPAN RAISES FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION CEILING

OW240423Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May (KYODO)--The Bank of Japan raised Wednesday the ceiling on foreign-currency funds foreign banks in Japan can convert into yen for operation in this country. The bank refused to disclose to what extent the ceiling was raised, but informed sources said it was believed to have been increased from 2.6 billion dollars to 3.1 billion dollars.

The central bank has been restricting foreign banks' conversion of foreign-currency funds into Japanese yen for local operation in order to stem any sharp increase in yen funds in this country and prevent confusion of the local foreign exchange market. Japanese foreign exchange banks are also subject to similar controls regarding yen funds they can convert into foreign currencies for operation abroad.

The informed sources said the central bank is believed to have decided on the expansion of the ceiling in view of mounting foreign criticism that Japan is maintaining a policy extremely discriminative against foreign banks in their business activities in this country. A group of European Common Market officials, led by Christopher Tugendhat, a member of the European Communities Commission, asked the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan to relax restrictions on foreign bank activities, including expansion of the ceiling on foreign-currency funds that can be exchanged into yen by foreign banks, when it visited this country recently. Besides, the sources said, the yen's steep appreciation against the U.S. dollar since last autumn has come to a lull, enabling the central bank to raise the ceiling.

OECD OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH KOMOTO

OW230829Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 May (KYODO)--Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, agreed Tuesday that Japan and other advanced nations should do their best to achieve high economic growth to reduce unemployment.

The agreement was reached when Van Lennep met with Komoto at the latter's office to exchange views on international economic and trade problems. The OECD secretary general arrived here Sunday for a 4-day visit to this country.

During the 50-minute meeting, Van Lennep and Komoto also agreed that advanced countries should make efforts to contain protectionism for balanced expansion of global trade and that thorough studies should be made by advanced nations on the increasingly important role played by semi-developed countries in international trade.

Van Lennep said it might be difficult for Japan to achieve its targeted 7 percent growth in fiscal 1978, ending next March. Komoto assured him that the achievement of the target is possible, because the government has decided to take additional business-stimulating measures on an appropriate occasion.

Van Lennep also said protectionism appears to be mounting in the world, judging from the recent trend of global trade. Komoto replied that, in order to solve this problem, advanced nations should do their best to achieve high economic growth and try to expand their trade.

Meeting With Fukuda

OW221115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 May (KYODO)--Emile Van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Monday afternoon at his official residence.

At the meeting, Lennep stressed the necessity of international economic cooperation. He also expressed his hope that some specific agreement on economic cooperation would be reached in the OECD's ministerial meeting to be held in Paris in mid-June. Japan will serve as chairman of the Paris gathering.

Fukuda reiterated Japan's basic economic policy that he had disclosed at his recent Washington summit with President Jimmy Carter.

SONODA TO URGE ARMS TEST BAN IN UN SPEECH

OW211055Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 21 May (KYODO)--Japan will renew its call for a total ban on all nuclear arms tests at a special United Nations General Assembly on disarmament opening in New York Tuesday, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Japan will also urge early conclusion of the second Russo-American strategic arms limitation talks (SALT II) and controls on international transfer of conventional weapons during the 5-week session, the sources said.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda is scheduled to take the floor as chief Japanese delegate May 30. Reflecting Japan's unique position as the world's only atomic-bombed country, his speech will stress nuclear disarmament, the sources said. Specifically, Sonoda will propose early conclusion of a treaty banning all nuclear tests and urge China and France to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the sources said.

BRIEFS

CHINESE AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGISTS--Tokyo, 18 May--Twenty Chinese automotive technologists will arrive here Saturday to look at Japanese automobile and parts factories and then receive training for up to six months in truck production at some of the factories. The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said the team, led by Liu Shou-hua, is being sent by the Chinese Society of Mechanical Engineers. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 18 May 78 OW]

O CHIN-U HOSTS RECEPTION FOR CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY DELEGATION

OW231639Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces 22 May gave a reception in honour of the military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Speaking at the reception, Comrade O Chin-u said that our people and officers and men of the People's Army rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal Czechoslovak people and soldiers of the people's army in the struggle for carrying through the decisions of the Fifteenth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and for building a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the party. We express firm solidarity with the Czechoslovak people and soldiers of the people's army in their struggle against the imperialists' policy of war and for peace and security in Europe.

Denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and their new war provocation manoeuvres, he said: The "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise," the largest of its kind, held in March this year, was a full-scale "preliminary war," "test war," for perfecting the aggressive strategy of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our people and officers and men of the people's army will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries and the progressive peoples of the world, he declared.

Speaking next, head of the military delegation, Comrade General Martin Dzur, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, declared: We have come to Korea to contribute to the development of the relations of friendship between the two countries and two armies in accordance with the results of the visit of the party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June 1973.

He said that the Czechoslovak people rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the heroic Korean people in the work for carrying out the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and for greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Czechoslovak people and soldiers, he stated, support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Czechoslovakia, the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Gustav Husak, the outstanding leader of the Czechoslovak people. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Invited there were members of the delegation, Ambassador Martin Macuch and the military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang and the Czechoslovak member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Comrade So Chol and Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and personages concerned were present at the reception.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR RETURN OF 'ABDUCTED' FISHERMEN

SK240230Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May commentary: "Abducted Fishermen Must Be Unconditionally Returned"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which sank a fishing vessel of our side and kidnaped the fishermen from that vessel on 19 May in the open sea, is putting out heinous fiction and fabrications. The clique is clamoring that our vessel was a "strange" one and an "armed spy ship." This is false strategic propaganda aimed at concealing the clique's crime in broad daylight. The vessel the puppet clique sank with gunfire was a peaceful fishing boat that went adrift due to engine trouble while fishing in the waters off Wonsan.

At the time of the incident, the ship was in the open sea near the extension of the military demarcation line in (?the eastern sea), and our fishermen, in a critical situation, were continuously sending a distress signal to tell of their urgent situation. The ship had been engaged in fishing in the open sea, drifted off course in the open sea due to engine trouble, and was sending a distress signal, waiting for a rescuer. How could this be a "strange" vessel or an "armed spy ship"?

The one who acted strangely was the clique itself; and the one who started an armed assault was also the clique itself. While our fishing vessel was drifting, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique mobilized warships and attacked with indiscriminate bombardment this fishing vessel, which could be seen with the naked eye in the daylight and was sending a distress signal. Thus, the clique committed the piratical act of sinking the ship and kidnaping the fishermen, who were waiting for rescue, clinging to floating (?debris).

It is a basic demand of humanitarianism, a duty under acknowledged international law and international practice, to take steps to relieve a ship in distress. In the past we have sent South Korean and foreign fishing vessels which drifted into the waters under the control of the northern half back to their hometowns and countries. This reckless armed assault on the fishing vessel of our side which was drifting in the open sea--not in the waters under the control of the puppet clique--and the kidnaping of the fishermen are a daylight robbery which could be committed only by a traitorous group like the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

No matter what slanderous propaganda the South Korean puppet clique may stage, it cannot justify this outrageous atrocity. It will only further disclose the ugly national nature of the clique, which does not consider the people, compatriotic affection or humanitarianism.

Having committed a provocation against us, the Pak Chong-hui clique is staging anti-communist propaganda. This is to divert the attention of the South Korean people, who are intensifying their fighting spirit against fascism for democratization. This is also part of their scheme to fix the nation's division by inciting the people to hostility and confrontation between the North and South. Such schemes will do nothing but aggravate tension between the North and the South.

The South Korean puppet clique must immediately stop its foolish anticommunist commotion and return all the illegally kidnaped fishermen of our side without delay. If the clique thinks it will get by with this daylight robbery, it is a big miscalculation. If the puppet clique does not return the fishermen of our side and continues the anticommunist farce, the clique will be responsible for the grave consequences which could result.

ROMANIAN LEADER THANKS KIM FOR HOSPITALITY DURING VISIT

OW231311Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1230 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, upon leaving our country. The message of thanks reads:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Upon concluding my official goodwill visit to your beautiful country, I extend deep thanks to you and to the Workers Party of Korea, the government and the entire friendly people of Korea for the emotional hospitality and welcome accorded us during the whole period of our stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This visit to friendly Korea, which is an expression of the genuine friendly relations and fraternal solidarity and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, talks held with respected Comrade Kim Il-song and documents signed on that occasion are a new great event in the chronicle of the traditional relations between Romania and Korea.

We wish you and the Workers Party of Korea and the industrious Korean people new great victory in building socialism, carrying out the Second Seven-Year National Economy Plan and realising the desire for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary, Romanian Communist Party; president, Romanian Socialist Republic; 23 May 1978.

Tourism, Commodity Agreements Reported

OW231305Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1235 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation in tourism between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic and a protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1979 were signed in Pyongyang on 23 May.

The agreement on cooperation in tourism between the governments of the two countries was signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Romanian Socialist Republic, authorized by the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; and the protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1979 was signed by Choe Chong-kun, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by Cornel Burtica, authorized by the RSR Government.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were personages concerned and on the Romanian side were some members of the party and suite of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ceaurescu Press Conference in Peking

SK240107Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0705 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[Text] General secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaurescu, held a press conference on 19 May in Peking. Commenting on the Korean issue, he stressed that Romania firmly supports the proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Expressing satisfaction with the results of his visit to China and his talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, he said his current visit to China has opened a new prospect in the development of cooperation between the two parties and countries of Romania and China. Development of relations between Romania and China to a new stage agrees with the interests of the two parties, governments and peoples of Romania and China, he added. He also disclosed Romania's stand on a series of international questions.

KIM YONG-NAM WELCOMES ARRIVING ZIMBABWE DELEGATION

SK240428Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union headed by Robert B. Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, arrived in Pyongyang on 23 May by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned Cho Myong-son and Yi Hwa-son.

23 May Banquet

SK240432Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu Hall on 23 May in honour of the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union headed by Robert G. Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke first at the banquet. He said that the current visit of the delegation to our country would mark an important occasion for deepening understanding between the Workers Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union and strengthening the militant solidarity between the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples. Though it is the first visit of esteemed Comrade President Robert G. Mugabe and a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union to our country, the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people is widely known to our people, he said.

The Zimbabwe African National Union has fought heroically and grown into a mighty revolutionary force in ten years or more since it started an armed struggle to retake the lost motherland and achieve the genuine self-determination and independence of the nation, he pointed out, and added: Now the Zimbabwean freedom fighters, under the guidance of the Zimbabwean patriotic front, are waging a powerful resistance everywhere in the country against the illegal white minority racist regime, winning great successes.

We, he went on, consider that any solution without the participation of the patriotic front, the only lawful representative of the Zimbabwean people, runs counter to the interests of this people, and strongly hold that the Smith clique pursuing the racial discrimination and apartheid policy must promptly transfer power to the Zimbabwean people and quit Rhodesia.

He declared that our party and people, in close unity with the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Zimbabwean people, will wage an active struggle for a new Asia and Africa free from imperialism, colonialism and racism, and an independent, sovereign and prosperous new world.

President Robert G. Mugabe spoke next. The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the militant friendship and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the health of esteemed President Robert G. Mugabe. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Mugabe Speech

SK240452Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--Robert G. Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, made a speech at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 23 May in honour of his delegation.

He stressed that the delegation's visit to Korea marked an important occasion in the history of their revolutionary struggle. He said: We are struggling against imperialism and colonialism in Zimbabwe. Our comrades are fighting the same enemy against which you have long fought. We always stand on the side of the Korean people. We are well aware of your solidarity with us and are happy over this.

The revolution of each country is not an isolated one. Therefore, our revolution sides with the Korean revolution and so the Korean revolution with our revolution. We fight the same enemy. We are happy over the existence in this world of the progressive revolutionary forces, incomparably stronger and more organised than the counter-revolutionary forces. No revolution can win victory singlehandedly. All revolutions are in the relationship of supporting and supplementing each other. The revolution in one country is a link in the world revolution, and the victory of the revolution in one country promotes the history of world revolution.

Our struggle against U.S. imperialism is closely linked with the struggle of Korea against it. We stand with you, struggling under the banner of reunification. We denounce the attempt of the imperialists to keep the demarcation line which has divided the nation. We strongly support the five-point policy for Korean reunification. Your victory is the victory of our people and our victory is your victory. Our enemy is one and the same. We will do everything in our power to actively support the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying divided Korea.

We highly praise the tremendous revolutionary exploits which the tested Workers Party of Korea, guided by the *chuche* idea, has made in the northern half of the republic by mobilising the people. We heartily congratulate the Korean people upon their success made in the building of a new society under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Reunifying the whole of Korea is great solidarity for our struggle for liberating southern Africa. [as received]

We have come to Korea carrying with us the militant greetings of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and the fighters struggling against imperialism.

Our current visit will further deepen the links between the Workers Party of Korea and our organisation and greatly encourage our work.

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE SUPPORTS DPRK

SK240420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 OMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The second conference of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris on 22 April adopted an appeal to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries, international institutions and organisations and national committees for supporting the reunification of Korea, according to a report. The appeal says:

The International Liaison Committee discussed the situation of Korea, the application of the decisions of the Brussels and Algiers conferences for supporting Korean reunification and the preparations for the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to be held in Tokyo in November 1978. It draws attention to the "two Koreas" plot aimed at permanent split of the country and the war manoeuvres.

Defying protests already expressed, the U.S. Government is reinforcing their air and naval forces in South Korea. Under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troop pullout," they are increasing military "aid" to South Korea. The United States has already poured into South Korea nearly 7,000 million dollars in military "aid" and will reportedly render 8,000 million dollars more in the coming four or five years.

Now in South Korea there are the "ROK Army" more than 700,000 strong, "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" more than three million strong, the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" more than 1,700,000 strong, and the "Civil Defence Corps" 4,050,000 strong.

After forming a "triangular military alliance" system with Japan and South Korea, the United States uses Japan as a logistic base. The United States frequently stages large-scale war exercises directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There were staged military exercises involving above 100,000 men from 7 to 17 March.

This is a challenge to the world people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and a threat for keeping the South Korean people under the fascist rule of the Seoul "regime."

The arguments of the United States and Seoul for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous or separate admission to the U.N." reveal, in fact, their intention to cling to the "two Koreas" policy. They are trying to inveigle personages of the political, public, financial and press circles of many countries into the intrigues to create "two Koreas."

Now Korea is facing a grave situation in which it stands at the crossroads of war and peace, reunification and permanent split. Everyone should know that a war in our era would not be confined to one part of the globe. The danger of war in Korea concerns all people. To fight for peace in Korea and her reunification is for each people an activity concerning the national interests, an obligation of each government, and is obviously necessary to all people of conscience.

If Korea is divided into "two Koreas" for good by big powers, it will not only impose a greater national calamity upon the Korean people, but cause a nuclear war inflaming the whole world.

To prevent this calamity, first of all, the "two Koreas" plot must be shattered and the U.S. forces and all their weapons, including nuclear weapons, be withdrawn without delay. If Korea's peace and peaceful reunification is to be achieved, the South Korean fascist "regime" bent on treachery and human rights violation must be thoroughly isolated in the international arena.

The International Liaison Committee considers that the governments which love peace and justice must not have any form of relations with the South Korean authorities nor give any military and economic "aid" to them.

Denouncing the splitting and war policy of the U.S. and the South Korean authorities, the International Liaison Committee is addressing this appeal to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries, international institutions and organisations, and national committees for supporting the reunification of Korea, and individual personages--hoping that they will lift their voices without delay against the war under preparation in South Korea, develop broader political activities and extend material support to the preparations for the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

NONALIGNED COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK240445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The final communique adopted at the foreign ministers meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned states held in Havana from 10 to 20 May expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, according to a report. It said:

After deliberating on the situation obtaining in Korea, the coordinating bureau demands a prompt end to the new war provocation manoeuvres in South Korea and the "two Koreas" plot.

It reaffirms its support to the just demand of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles of national reunification laid down in the North-South joint statement dated 4 July 1972.

And it once again expresses its support to the just demand of the Korean people for the unconditional withdrawal of all the foreign troops present in South Korea and all their means of war, including nuclear weapons and military bases, the disbandment of the "United Nations Command" and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, so that they may reunify the country independently and peacefully, without foreign interference.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP TOURS VARIOUS SITES

SK220945Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] The first Chinese good-will friendship visiting group headed by Li Chen, secretary of the Shantung Provincial Chinese Communist Party Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, recently toured the Korean Revolutionary Museum--repository of chuche ideology. Having seen the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's statue, respectfully situated on Mansudae Hill, the delegation closely inspected historical relics displayed in the museum.

Saying that he had gained full knowledge of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the head of the delegation stressed that, thanks totally to the respected and beloved leader's wise leadership, outstanding strategy and tactics, the Korean people were able to defeat the Japanese imperialists.

Deputy head of the delegation (Hsu Chung-shu) said: The Korean Revolutionary Museum is an excellent college in which the revolutionary history of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is taught. In particular, this museum is a place of learning which indoctrinates the new generation in a revolutionary manner.

The delegation also toured the Revolutionary War Victory Monument, the Mangyongdae Red Flag Revolutionary Institute, the Pyongyang Children's Palace, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall, Hamhung, Mt. Kumgang and Panmunjom.

On 15 May the delegation visited the Korean-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm. During his visit to the cooperative farm the head of the delegation said that he will make every effort to further develop Korea-China friendship, which has been strengthened and developed with the consideration bestowed by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Meets With Kim Yong-nam

SK200508Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 20 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 19 May met and had a friendly conversation with the first friendship visiting group of China headed by Li Chen, secretary of the Shantung Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Han Pyong-un and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien.

CHINESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

SK240435Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--A Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Ho Ping-chang, vice-minister of coal industry of the People's Republic of China, came to Pyongyang by train on 23 May to attend the 18th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

It was met at the railway station by personage concerned Kim Yu-kun and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien. In the evening the scientific and technological cooperation delegation of our country, which would attend the 18th meeting, hosted a party in honour of the Chinese delegation.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS HUA KUO-FENG'S RECENT VISIT

OW181631Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 17 May carried an article headlined "A Beautiful Picture of Flowering Korea-China Friendship" in connection with the official good-will visit to our country (5-10 May) by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The signed article has subtitles "Significant Meeting" and "Deep-Rooted Friendship."

The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, an intimate friend of our people, was a significant event which showed the everlasting friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and represented the unanimous will of the two peoples to further deepen Korea-China friendship, the article notes, and continues:

To meet the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people, our towns and villages turned into a sea of flowers, and the cheers of friendship and unity between Korea and China rocked the mountains and rivers of the whole country. Men and women, full of joy and excitement, danced and sang, chanting the praise of Korea-China friendship.

The statuette "Comrades-In-Arms Knit With Blood Ties" presented to the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in the name of the Pyongyang citizens, depicts the firm determination of the two parties, two countries and two peoples to fight forever shoulder to shoulder as they fought in the same trench against U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China were provided and fostered in person by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Today the Korea-China friendship is being further consolidated and developed under the deep and loving care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The leaders of Korea and China have deepened intimacy and constantly developed friendly relations between the two peoples through their frequent visits.

During his visit to China in 1975 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accorded grand and cordial hospitality by the Chinese people, and met Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai and had conversations with them in an amicable atmosphere. During his visit the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called at the China-Korea friendship Hunghsing People's Commune and planted saplings of white pine there.

This time Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, true to the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai, came to our country carrying the great banner of Korea-China friendship and had a historic meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng called at the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Co-operative Farm and planted pine-nut trees.

The white pines of Hunghsing and pine-nut trees of Taekam are symbolic of the evergreen Korea-China friendship.

The recent visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to Korea recorded a new brilliant chapter in the annals of the glorious Korea-China friendship. During the stay of the good-will envoy of the Chinese people in our country the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had conversations and talks on several occasions and reached a complete identity of views on the problems discussed.

The visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to our country, and the grand welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm accorded by our people to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people, vividly showed a beautiful picture of the great Korea-China friendship

and demonstrated the firm determination of the two parties, two countries and two peoples to discharge their revolutionary duty as class brothers without wavering in any storm on the road of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

The history of Korea-China friendship shines with numerous unforgettable moving facts, the article says, and goes on: The parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China have always shared life and death both in adversity and in joy and did everything possible to strongly support and encourage each other when the situation demanded.

In the dark period when the Japanese imperialist aggressors stretched their talons of aggression to Korea and China and committed all atrocities, the Korean communists with arms in hands courageously fought in firm unity with the Chinese people and defeated Japanese imperialism through a protracted struggle.

During the fatherland liberation war of the Korean people against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism, the Chinese people organized volunteers with their fine sons and daughters, sent them to the Korean front and assisted our people with blood.

The militant fraternity between the Korean and Chinese peoples displayed in the struggle against the common enemies beautifully adorns the history of Korea-China friendship. The blood-cemented friendship between the Korean and Chinese people is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

Nothing can break the great Korea-China friendship, which was sealed with blood in the protracted struggle of the communists and peoples of the two countries, and withstood all the ordeals of history. It will be further consolidated and developed in conformity with the trend of the development of the present time.

During his recent visit to our country, the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng declared that the Chinese people will, as always, stand unswervingly by the Korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, and will unite, fight and advance together with the Korean people no matter what storms may rise in this world.

This stand of the Chinese party, government and people is a great encouragement to our people in the struggle for curbing and frustrating the "two Korea" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and for accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification.

As they united firmly and defeated two imperialisms in the past, so the peoples of Korea and China will fight shoulder to shoulder forever as comrades-in-arms and brothers and win victory together.

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES JAPANESE PRO-REUNIFICATION GROUP

SK200415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 20 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 19 May received and had a friendly talk with the second delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Toshio Higashitani, general secretary of the Osaka Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Chu Chang-chun.

KOREANS IN JAPAN CALL FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST PAK REGIME

OW221129Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Our committee of South Koreans in Japan for solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification appeals to the compatriots at home and abroad to launch a nation-wide struggle along the road indicated by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and to wage a more relentless fight until the overthrow of the Pak dictatorial regime and the reunification of the country, said the committee in its "statement on the situation" dated 16 May marking the lapse of 17 years since the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique faked up a "military coup d'etat."

Pointing out that the Pak Chong-hui group, after being put in "power" by the U.S. imperialists, has converted South Korea into a dark society where fascism stalks and reduced it to a dual colony where the outside forces, U.S. and Japanese, commit pillage and have everything their way, the statement went on: Traitor Pak Chong-hui, a faithful vassal of U.S. imperialism, is also making haste with the "Two Koreas" scheme to prolong his power, and leaves no measures untried in his bid to reduce South Korea to a complete dependency of the U.S. and Japan and Americanize and Japanize South Koreans.

The committee of South Koreans in Japan for solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification indicts and condemns the treacherous and fascist rule of traitor Pak Chong-hui over the last 17 years and bitterly denounces the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary rulers.

Stressing that the struggle of the South Korean patriotic students and people of all strata should be directed to the establishment of a democratic coalition government depending on a national united front, the statement continued: This fighting task makes it incumbent upon all the compatriots abroad also to join the fighting ranks.

Compatriots overseas should render more powerful support and encouragement to the struggle of the people in the homeland and, at the same time, make redoubled efforts to strengthen international support and solidarity for their struggle.

The road ahead of the South Korean people is brightly illumined by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the ever-victorious Kimilsongist party. International support and encouragement to our struggle is growing stronger than ever before, and its victory is certain.

Demand Pak's Resignation

OW201337Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--A "mass meeting for denouncing the election to the National Conference for Unification and demanding the resignation of Pak Chong-hui" was held in Tokyo on 17 May under the co-sponsorship of 8 "Mindan"-lining organizations, including the Japan headquarters of "The National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), "The Council for National Unification," "The Hanguk Youth League in Japan" and "The Measure Committee for the Rescue of Kim Tai-chung," according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting was addressed by general secretary of the "Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity With the South Korean People", Haruki Wata, writer Makodo Ota and others, who supported the struggle of South Korean youth, students and people against fascism and for democracy. Kim Chae-hwa, acting chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong," spoke on behalf of the sponsors.

The speakers bitterly branded the so-called "Election to the National Conference for Unification" as a trick for "legalizing" the extension of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's "power" and an arbitrary fascist act.

The meeting adopted a nine-point resolution which stressed that the yusin system should be abolished and democratic constitutional government restored, Japan should give up the scheme for the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan agreement on the Continental Shelf" and discontinue all forms of aid to the Pak regime, and the "two Koreas" plot should be smashed and national unification achieved.

The meeting also adopted a letter of request to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda which opposed the "Bill on Special Measures for the Enforcement of the Japan-South Korea Agreement on the Continental Shelf."

A declaration of nullification in the name of the international secretariat of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" was adopted at the meeting. The declaration pointed out that the struggle of all South Koreans at home and abroad against the "Election to the National Conference for Unification" is being expanded and developed into an extensive mass struggle embracing all strata in defiance of the dictator Pak's suppression and intrigues.

It stressed: The overseas compatriots will not cease their struggle till the yusin dictatorial system has been abolished and democracy fully guaranteed. Representing the general will of the entire one million overseas compatriots, we solemnly declare to the whole world that the election to the National Conference for Unification, rigged up with all sorts of fraudulence and deception, is null and void.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ZAIRE

Kang Yang-uk Meets Mobutu

OW211812Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1801 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, head of the government delegation of our country on a visit to Zaire, on 18 May visited Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga, president of Zaire, according to a report.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed friendly regards and a personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Inquiring after the health of the respected and beloved leader, the president expressed deep thanks for the friendly regards and personal letter of the great leader. The president said: "I wish His Excellency Great President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and my closest friend, good health and a long life and happiness." He noted that Zaire and Korea, both being member states of the non-aligned movement, would develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. On hand were the president of the National Legislative Council, secretary of state of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and members of the DPRK Government delegation and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Zaire.

Pre-Departure Banquet

SK220502Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 22 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The government delegation of our country headed by Vice-President Kang Yang-uk left Kinshasa on 19 May, concluding its Zaire visit, according to a report.

A farewell function took place at the airport. Vice-President Kang Yang-uk reviewed an honour guard. Among the well-wishers present at the airport were the commissioner of state for foreign trade and the secretary of state of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and other personages concerned.

While staying in that country, the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-President Kang Yang-uk paid a courtesy call on Boboliko Lolonga, president of the National Legislative Council.

On 18 May it was feted by the president of the National Legislative Council. The banquet was attended by the prime minister, first deputy president of the National Legislative Council, secretary of state of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and other personages concerned and foreign ambassadors in that country. The banquet was addressed by Vice-President Kang Yang-uk and the president of the National Legislative Council.

The latter said that the Korean question, being a domestic issue of the Korean people, must be solved by themselves without any foreign interference and pressure. We expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country. He stressed: The Zairese people are following the great successes and victories won by the Korean people through the application of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song. The chuche idea evokes from the Korean people love for the motherland and unshaken faith. The Korean people will continue winning victories and successes by relying on their own efforts.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During the visit the delegation saw a farm and other places.

Mideast Stopovers

SK230445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--The government delegation of our country headed by Vice-President Kang Yang-uk arrived in Teheran by plane on 20 May for a visit to the Empire of Iran, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by Prince Abdor Reza Pahlavi, younger brother of the Shahanshah of Iran, and the foreign policy advisor to the Shahanshah, and deputy director of the Palace Protocol Department. Present at the airport were the DPRK ambassador and staffers of our embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys in Teheran.

A welcome function was held at the airport. In company with Prince Abdor Reza Pahlavi, younger brother of the Shahanshah, Vice-President Kang Yang-uk reviewed an honour guard.

On its way to Iran, the government delegation of our country stopped over in Khartoum on 19 May. At the airport it was met and sent off by Vice President of the Sudan Abel Alier, and a vice minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned. The ambassador and staffers of our embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys were also present at the airport. Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, in company with the Sudanese vice president, reviewed an honour guard.

On the same day, the government delegation of our country arrived in Aden and left there next day. At the airport it was welcomed and seen off by Ahmad Salim al-Ubayd, minister of information of Democratic Yemen, and officials concerned.

The information minister asked the head of the delegation to convey to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cordial regards of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister of Democratic Yemen.

The delegation stopped over in Karachi, Pakistan, on 20 May on its way to Iran.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN WITH GDR SIGNED

OW231143Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--A scientific cooperation plan for 1978-1979 was signed in Pyongyang on 22 May between the academies of agricultural sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Yi Yong-kyun and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the delegation of agricultural scientists of the German Democratic Republic headed by Georg Fogel, director of the Plant-Growing Institute of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Franz Everhartz, GDR ambassador to Korea.

CHONG CHUN-KI RECEIVES BURMESE EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SK230435Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 22 May received and had a friendly conversation with the educational delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Vice Minister of Education Maung Maung Aye.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM RECEIVES PERUVIAN VISITORS

SK240440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on 23 May received Oscar Vargas Prieto, ex-prime minister of the Republic of Peru, and his family and had a friendly conversation with them. He hosted a dinner for the guests.

Greets Cameroon National Day

OW201159Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Jean Keutcha, minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Cameroon, on the national holiday of the Cameroonian people.

In the message he wished Foreign Minister Jean Keutcha successes in his work for friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned countries.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

OW201321Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the sixth anniversary of the national day of the Cameroonian people.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The end of colonial rule through the people's struggle for the country's independence and the proclamation of the united republic were an important event which opened up a broad road for the Cameroonian people to build a new life.

Under the correct leadership of President Ahmadou Ahidjo, the Cameroonian people have registered many successes by waging a vigorous struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve the country's independent development. The Korean people sincerely rejoice at this.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Korean and Cameroonian peoples, the article continues: Korea and Cameroon are far away from each other, but the two peoples are linked with each other by the bonds of friendship through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between them are developing excellently.

Cameroon actively supports the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expresses firm solidarity with our people in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow stronger and develop in conformity with the interests of the two peoples.

NEW ENVOY TO IRAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SHAH

OW201121Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Cha Pyong-ok, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Iran, presented his credentials to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, on 15 May, according to a report.

The ambassador courteously conveyed friendly greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Shahanshah. The Shahanshah expressed deep thanks for this and respectfully inquired after the health of the great leader. He asked the ambassador to convey his regards to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Saying that he knew very well of the enormous successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song and was deeply rejoiced at them, the Shahanshah expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Iran would be further expanded and developed.

Declaring that there was no change in the Iranian stand toward the question of Korean reunification, he stressed that the Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves, with their own efforts independently. The talk passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AFGHANISTAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR

SK230355Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 16 May received Kim Yo-kon, ambassador of our country to Afghanistan, according to a report.

The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial congratulations and regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The chairman expressed deep thanks for the cordial congratulations and regards of the great leader and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to him.

The chairman evinced the belief that relations between Korea and Afghanistan would be further strengthened and developed in the interests of the peoples. He expressed support and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS MALI CULTURAL COUNCILLOR

SK240425Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol on 23 May received Malian poet Aliou Kamissoko, Cultural Councillor of the Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture of the Republic of Mali, and his wife and had a friendly conversation with them. Personage concerned Kim Yong-sun was present on the occasion.

OFFICIALS GREET YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS ON APPOINTMENTS

Ho Tam Message

OW231127Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to Josip Vrhovec upon his appointment as federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries would grow stronger and develop in many fields of the future.

Supreme People's Assembly Chairman

OW231129Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message to Dragoslav Markovic congratulating him upon his election as president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message expressed the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed in the interests of the two peoples.

Administration Council Premier

SK230400Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message to Veselin Djuranovic congratulating him on his re-election as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will be steadily strengthened and developed, the message wholeheartedly wished him great success in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country and socialist construction.

O CHIN-U CONGRATULATES AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER

OW191119Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a telegram to Abdol Qader congratulating him on his appointment as national defence minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He wished the latter great success in his work for strengthening the defense capabilities of the country.

DELEGATION ATTENDS NONALIGNED RADIO-TV EXPERTS MEETING

OW191053Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 17 May (KCNA)--A conference of the expert group of the committee of radio and TV cooperation of nonaligned countries was held in Algiers from 13 to 14 May. The conference was attended by representatives and experts of our country and many other countries.

Discussed at the conference were problems of strengthening cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting among the nonaligned countries and removing from their countries foreign radio and communication bases, which are used against the nonaligned movement and national liberation movement and against the progressive movement of the people.

The participants in the conference called for a struggle against the monopoly of developed countries in radio and TV broadcasting and for the elimination of inequality between the nonaligned countries and developed countries and establishment of a radio and communication system in the interest of the nonaligned countries.

In this connection the conference adopted a document to be submitted to a World Radio and Communication Conference slated in Geneva in 1979.

INDIAN MARXIST PARTY SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW201703Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--The convention demands that the U.S. imperialists withdraw all their aggression armed forces and remove military bases so that the Korean people themselves may decide upon the question of the country's reunification without interference of outside forces, said the "Resolution on Korean Reunification" adopted at the recent 10th Convention of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The resolution pointed out that the U.S. imperialists in league with Japan are egging the South Korean puppets more zealously on to war provocations, and vehemently denounced the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the republic and the puppet clique's brutal suppression of the South Korean people.

It demanded the Indian Government denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive provocations against Korea and actively support the appeal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

REUNIFICATION GROUP SCORES NGU ELECTION 'FRAUD'

SK220601Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 22 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement on 19 May. It strongly denounced as political brigandism the "election to the National Conference for Unification" staged by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique trampling upon the desire of the South Korean people and compatriots overseas of all walks of life for democracy and peaceful reunification and arbitrarily flouting the people's will.

The "election" forced by the South Korean puppet clique was an "exhibition" of "election" fraud hitherto unknown in history. It is utterly antinational and antipopular in its aim, and foulest and most reactionary in its methods.

The truth of the 18 May "election" fraud is that they noisily harped on a "fair election" in public, but staged an unfair "election." They outwardly advertised "free expression" of the people, but in fact suppressed it by force.

Strongly supporting the just stand of the South Korean people of broad strata and the people of all circles overseas who are lifting voices of protest, declaring the "election" totally invalid, it extended warm compatriotic encouragement to their patriotic struggle.

Noting that the South Korean people are facing a new grave disaster, with the treacherous "election" held, the statement said: This demands us to wage a more relentless struggle to thwart and frustrate at any cost the long-term office plot of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and destroy the "yusin" dictatorship system.

The statement went on: We express the conviction that the South Korean workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, patriotic soldiers, religious men, and all the democratic figures abroad will form an antifascist democratic united front, transcending "isms" opinions and ideas, and wage a nationwide struggle to shatter the intrigues of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to stay long in power, and will achieve the democratisation of South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

Bearing responsibility for the 18 May "election" forced by violence, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must step down from "power" without delay and, as the South Korean people want, surrender their seat to patriotic democratic figures who call for democracy and peaceful reunification.

If the South Korean puppets seek a long-term office, dreaming of staying in dictatorial power for an indefinite period, they will end up with their disgraceful expulsion from "power" with the final collapse of the puppet power.

HAPTONG REPORTS ON ARRIVAL OF BRZEZINSKI DELEGATION

SK240824Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0912 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 May (HAPTONG)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski flew into Seoul today aboard a U.S. Air Force special plane to brief the Korean Government on his just-ended Peking tour and to discuss with government leaders here a wide range of Korea-U.S. issues including the proposed three-party conference on Korea and the planned phaseout of U.S. ground troops in Korea.

Accompanied by wife and seven aides including Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke, the White House security adviser was greeted at Kimpo International Airport by Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, President Pak Chong-hui's Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs Kim Kyong-won, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Sneider and other Korean and American dignitaries.

During an overnight stay here, Brzezinski is to meet with President Pak, Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha and Foreign Minister Pak on matters of mutual concern.

On arrival at the airport, the Brzezinski party, in a brief welcoming ceremony, was given bouquets by a group of Korean costume-clad girls and proceeded on a red carpet directly to a U.S. limousine, which took him to the residence of Ambassador Sneider where he will stay until his departure for home Thursday.

He neither made an arrival statement nor met the press on hand at the airport.

His party is to make an observation tour of frontline areas near the DMZ this afternoon and to attend a dinner party to be hosted by Ambassador Sneider at his residence this evening in its honor.

Brzezinski and his aides will pay separate calls on President Pak, Prime Minister Choe and Foreign Minister Pak for talks.

Included in his party is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Glysteen, who has been reportedly designated as U.S. envoy to Seoul replacing Ambassador Sneider.

[Seoul HAPTONG in English at 0109 GMT 24 May, citing 'sources', reported that Brzezinski would discuss a "wide range of Korea-U.S. issues, including the proposed three-way conference on Korea, the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea and the U.S. congressional demand for former Korean ambassador to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho's testimony before a House panel, when he meets with President Pak Chong-hui at the Blue House Thursday." The prime purpose of Brzezinski's visit to Korea "is to brief the Korean Government on the outcome of his May 20-23 China trip in which he reportedly discussed the Korean question with the Chinese leaders, including party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng," HAPTONG reported, citing the same 'sources.']

He will leave here for home Thursday afternoon.

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK241040Y Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 May 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Presidential Assistant Brzezinski's Visit to the Republic of Korea"]

[Text] Presidential assistant Brzezinski has arrived in Seoul after winding up a 4-day visit to Communist China.

Mr Brzezinski's visit to the Republic of Korea is of great concern for us in that it is taking place following his visit to Communist China and Japan and on the heels of Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Pyongyang and Romanian President Ceausescu's visit to Peking and Pyongyang--at a time when, against the backdrop of troop withdrawals from the Republic of Korea, the idea of tripartite talks is being brought up. It seems he must have been aware of Communist China's and North Korea's stand on the Korean question through direct talks with Communist China's leadership. In this regard, we are concerned about what he will tell us here.

According to his briefing of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda in Tokyo on the results of his visit to Communist China, the United States and Communist China had differences of opinion on the Korean question. This was not unexpected. But as long as North Korea consistently demands troop withdrawal and independent talks with the United States, and Communist China supports such a stand, a peaceful solution of the Korean question is no doubt distant. It is said that presidential assistant Brzezinski conveyed to the Communist Chinese side the United States position that it attaches great importance to the stability of the Korean Peninsula, and, therefore, will not take any measures which may affect this stability. However, in case the troop withdrawal is carried out as planned, it is doubtful whether North Korea and Communist China will take this U.S. determination at its face value, just because Brzezinski has clarified it.

During Mr Brzezinski's visit here, the United States and the Republic of Korea should have sufficient exchanges of views on measures to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula. What we are anxious about is what kind of vision the Carter administration, which unilaterally announced the troop withdrawal plan and which has not yet changed the plan itself, despite a partial readjustment, has in regard to the Korean Peninsula. We hope that, in regard to the visit by Mr Brzezinski, who has high credentials in international affairs that the authorities concerned of both countries will candidly discuss this matter.

According to some reports, persuasive efforts were made in connection with the tripartite talks by Brzezinski and President Ceausescu during their visits to Communist China and Pyongyang, respectively, but that both failed. On this occasion, we want to point out that if North Korea truly wants peaceful unification, it should participate in the North-South talks, and that it is not wise for the United States to give the impression that it is eager, by any means, to talk to North Korea.

Brzezinski is the highest-ranking official to visit Seoul since the Carter administration took office in January 1977. [paragraph continues]

Whatever the reason, it cannot be denied that the Carter administration has, in the meantime, been negligent toward the Republic of Korea. In particular, all our people regret the hasty and unilateral troop withdrawal decision. We hope that his visit to the Republic of Korea will provide a new momentum to promoting the friendship between the Republic of Korea and the United States.

Mr Brzezinski once visited the Republic of Korea when he was university professor and incisively expressed his views on a peaceful solution to the Korean question, as compared to the German question. This time he inspected the frontline area before he met our government authorities, and this must have provided an opportunity for him to confirm the reality of the Korean Peninsula. We expect that the consultations between the Republic of Korea and the United States on the occasion of his visit will be fruitful.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK240655Y Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 78 p 3 SK

[Editorial: "Brzezinski Visit"]

[Text] White House National Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, accompanied by a seven-man entourage, will arrive in Seoul this afternoon at a time when Korean question-related debates are ever increasing internationally in many phases in recent days.

Following the end of a 3-day visit to Peking, his party talked with Japanese leaders Tuesday in Tokyo.

It is a popular opinion that Brzezinski assumes U.S. President Jimmy Carter's right-hand role in the formulation of American foreign policy.

The East-European born scholar-turned-adviser has placed prior concern on paving the way for holding back Soviet expansionism in Europe. But, before his departure for northeast Asia this time, he stressed the point that a fullscale adjustment of international relations in the Asian-Pacific area is required.

During his visit here, Brzezinski will pay a courtesy call on President Pak Chong-hui at Chongwadae and is expected to hold business talks with Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha and Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin.

We anticipate that in their talks he will expound on the contents of meetings he had with Peking leaders with regard to problems surrounding the Korean Peninsula, and confer with Korean leaders on a variety of issues like compensatory measures for the U.S. ground troop withdrawal, the tripartite meeting among South Korea, the United States and North Korea, plus solution of pending issues between Seoul and Washington.

The talks are estimated to produce considerably effective results despite his only 2-day stay here, as he has visited Seoul before while working as a professor. He is also known as a man who has broad and deep knowledge of Korea and its people.

We believe the Korean Government will have an opportunity to evaluate newly the American northeast Asian policy and coordinate opinions in the judgment of the latest circumstances in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula, taking advantage of Brzezinski's visit to Seoul.

Furthermore, the government is most likely to clarify its fundamental views on various matters of common interest. [paragraph continues]

We earnestly hope the Seoul meeting will constitute a chance for the expression of new conceptions contributing to developing a new phase in bilateral Korean-American ties beyond just reconfirmation of the positions already known to each other.

In view of the recent controversial U.S. congressional moves to settle the pending problems between the two countries, it is our earnest desire that the Seoul talks proceed in a constructive manner for both administrations.

A noteworthy point during Brzezinski's Peking trip was the fact that the United States has openly sided with Peking in objecting to the Soviet scheme to seize hegemony.

The possibility of a favorable response to arms sales requests from Communist China by Western states to deter the never-ending Soviet military threat is not ever ruled out.

However, it was reported that the different Sino-American postures--as far as the Korean and Nationalist Chinese issues are concerned--did not find any clue to mutually acceptable settlement.

We cannot refrain from expressing our concern when we observe the trend of Sino-American relations in the midst of Peking's unchanging anti-South Korean attitude, as seen during Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Pyongyang early last month.

We regard it as an appropriate step in tackling cooperation issues among Korea's allies, thereby leading Peking to correct at least its unrealistic stand on South Korea.

In the meantime, it is very regrettable to note that some Americans tend to think only in terms of a great power regarding pending problems between Korea and the United States.

One example is the heavy pressure on Korea to connect the testimony of a diplomat with the question of non-military aid to Korea, ignoring even the Vienna Convention.

This will give rise to immense worries, as it may possibly set a dangerous precedent for the United States in future. Any attempt to link a diplomat's testimony to the aid question will not only encounter the Korean people's repulsion, but will affect other developing state's in terms of political psychology.

Mistakes by a handful of people should not become obstacles to the basic national interests of the two countries. The administrations of the two states are urged to do their best in resolving this issue.

Of course Brzezinski's suite is composed of renowned experts in the international political field and we have reason to believe they have insights entirely different from those of certain U.S. congressmen.

We sincerely hope the 2-day high-level talks will be very productive, friendly and concrete.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK232346Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Brzezinski's Visit"]

[Text] Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential adviser on national security, is coming to Seoul at both an important and opportune moment. His two-day visit here, which begins today, is likely to consummate, at least for the time being, the flurry of diplomatic moves which has been in progress in some capitals over the Korean question.

Brzezinski himself is fresh from his talks with Communist Chinese leaders in Peking which no doubt included the Korea topic.

Officially, and also understandably, President Carter's national security adviser is expected to inform the Seoul government about what he discussed with the Chinese. But both Brzezinski and Korean officials will certainly have much more to say about the kind and means of initiatives their governments should take toward a Korean settlement. This seems to be especially the case now that the so-called three-party talks on Korea, reportedly proposed by President Tito of Yugoslavia and seconded by the United States, have been refused by Peking as well as Pyongyang.

The series of developments, which has involved Romania's Ceausescu and China's Hua Kuo-feng as well, then confirms the Korean dilemma as it is. Diplomatic huddles can hardly move the Korean problem any closer toward solution unless Pyongyang changes its mind. And to our regret the Korean reality today is far from contributing the pressuring North Korea's Kim Il-song to change course. The actuality rather points to the contrary, as evinced by Pyongyang's recent provocations on the sea, which broke a considerable duration of relative silence on the south-north border.

Lubricating Kim's illusion more than anything, needless to say, is the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from this republic, which is reported to have already begun. The U.S. military presence here, which was occasioned by none other than North Korea, has been a major deterrent to Pyongyang's recourse to violence in its bid for Korean unification. Now that this deterrent is being removed, North Korea is less likely to bend its militant posture to accommodate with us.

Neither is Communist China expected to be a dependable constraining force in this regard. The unusually strong support Hua Kuo-feng pledged for Kim Il-song's unification policy during his recent visit to Pyongyang should not be taken as a mere act of expediency intended to keep Pyongyang in its orbit against Soviet influence, as some innocent Western China watchers would like to believe. To begin with, Peking's strategic goal in Korea--the whole of the peninsula under communist control in the long run--should not be confused with its seeming tactical aims--not to press too hard for U.S. withdrawal from Korea and not to encourage, outwardly at least, Pyongyang's bellicose approach to the south at this time.

Another support for Kim Il-song's repudiation of peace initiatives from our side is the strain in Korean-American relations which has developed over the so-called Korean influence-buying scandal in Washington. Erroneous or not, Kim must have regarded the unfortunate development as the cause of erosion of the U.S. security commitment to this republic. It is heartening that the incident appears to have come near a close, thanks to the reasonable approach and cooperation from the two capitals.

In the final analysis, the prime mover of Korean peace and peaceful solution consists of a strong military deterrent and effective diplomatic leverage. These two elements rest chiefly in the U.S. forces stationed in Korea. Since this dual force is going to be withdrawn from Korea, the preparation of an equally powerful substitute is prerequisite to making North Korea, and for that matter its allies, give serious consideration to our peace initiatives. We hope that this point will receive due emphasis during Brzezinski's talks with Seoul leaders.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE VISITOR--Seoul, 22 May--Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha received Rep. Naozo Shibuya, visiting chairman of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Public Relations Committee, at his residence here Sunday and exchanged views on matters of mutual concern. The Japanese legislator came here Friday on a goodwill visit at the invitation of Rep. Yi Pyong-hui, secretary general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union representing the Seoul side. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 22 May 78 SK]

REPORT ON BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 23 MAY MEETING

BK231512Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened at 0900 today at the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. The meeting was chaired by BSPP Chairman U Ne Win, while [party] Secretary Col K. aw Nyein officiated as secretary of the meeting. The secretary first declared the meeting valid and then announced it open.

This was followed by General San Yu, the general secretary, who presented a report on work completed since the last Central Committee meeting by the Central Executive Committee on behalf of the Central Committee. Central Committee members were then asked to endorse the report.

Later, Secretary U Tin Thein of the party Work Inspection Committee read his committee's work report covering the period since the last Central Committee meeting. Afterward, Central Committee members were asked to approve the report.

This was followed by Secretary U Khin Aye of the party Discipline Committee presenting his committee's work report covering the period since the last Central Committee meeting. The meeting was then briefly recessed.

When the meeting resumed Judicial and Public Management Affairs Committee Secretary U Ohn Maung, on behalf of the party Secretariat, brought up matters concerning petitions submitted to the Central Committee. Central Committee members later voted on these matters.

Later, joint General Secretary U Thaung Kyi presented matters concerning the amendment of working procedures delineated in the BSPP constitution. Central Committee members were then asked for their approval on this issue.

This was followed by Secretary U Aung Kyaw Myint explaining matters concerning the appointments of chairman, secretary and members of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee. Central Committee members were then asked to endorse the appointments.

Secretary Col Khin Maung Tint then reported on the collection of monthly party membership dues up to September for the 1977-78 fiscal year. It was later announced that this report had been placed on record.

Later, Secretary Col Khin Maung Gyi explained the need to amend the workers organization's constitution and asked Central Committee members to give their approval.

This proposal was followed by Secretary Col Khin Maung Tint explaining the suggestions received from the ideological research team and asking Central Committee members for their approval so that these suggestions could be submitted to the earliest possible party congress.

Secretary Col Khin Maung Gyi later read the directive to be issued to BSPP Central Committee members, party unit committee members and township organizers concerning the declaration of personal as well as family wealth. After discussing the matter, Central Committee members decided on amendments and additions to the directive and endorsed it.

On behalf of the party Secretariat, Secretary of the Judicial and Public Management Affairs Committee U Ohn Maung presented the decisions taken by the meeting on petitions submitted to the Central Committee.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting were then announced and signed. The BSPP Central Committee's fourth meeting ended at 1410.

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATION OFFICIAL--Dr Frank Herbert, specialist on teaching methods at the varsity level from the German Democratic Republic's Education Ministry, on 22 May held talks with the rector and professors of the Institute of Education on the development of university teachers' teachingskills. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 23 May 78 BK]

U.S. AID OFFICIAL--The visiting director [as heard] of the Agency for International Development of the United States, Mr David Steinberg, leading a group, on 18 May called on Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin at the ministerial offices. Also present were Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and director general of the Foreign Economic Relations Department, U Thein Myint. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 May 78 BK]

OIL PIPELINE--An underwater 10-inch oil pipeline has been laid across the 3,400-feet wide Pegu River near Kalawe and Sincheya villages in Syriam township on 19 May. Its completion was witnessed by Deputy Industry II Minister U Hla Pe, Managing Director U Kyaw Za of Myanma Oil Corporation, and other officials. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 May 78 BK]

YUGOSLAV FILM GIVES GLIMPSE OF CAMBODIA, POL POT REMARKS

OW220535Y [Editorial Report OW] Tokyo Joak Television in Japanese at 0100 GMT on 21 May presents a 45-minute filmed report on Cambodia prepared by a Belgrade television team that included reporter Nikoia Bidorovich which toured Cambodia in March and April 1978. The report is preceded by an NHK announcer's 4-minute introduction, including scenes before and during the Indochina war.

The filmed report begins with the Belgrade reporter's introductory remarks made from the entrance of the former Phnom Penh post office. He says he traveled 1,200 kilometers in visiting various places throughout Cambodia, including Angkor Wat. His voice is heard in the background as the NHK announcer translates his remarks.

The main segment of the film report begins with scenes of irrigation projects. The report says that according to an official Cambodian Government announcement at least 2.5 million people are at work on dam and irrigation projects.

This is followed by a 1.5-minute segment showing an interview with Premier Pol Pot reportedly discussing the building of socialism in Cambodia. Subtitles on the film report Pol Pot as saying that he is building "socialism without a model" and that the country is ruled by the consent of the people.

Life in rural communes is then shown, including rice paddies, a village farm implement factory, changes in marriage and funeral customs and scenes in (Kampot) with its closed stores. The reporter says banks were closed after the war, and quotes Pol Pot as saying: "If people feel the need for money, currency will be reintroduced." A salt commune is shown near a coastal town where a reported 5,000 women work in salt fields.

Scenes of former Sihanoukville are shown, including fishing boats with young boys undergoing training on board, a warehouse construction project and a boat under construction on the banks of the (Tondesap) River near Phnom Penh.

Suburban areas of Phnom Penh are then shown, including a machine plant making pumps where young boys and girls are at work, a telephone line installation project and a school of electrical engineering near Pochentong International Airport outside Phnom Penh. The reporter says the children who are receiving training in this school will form the core of future electrical engineers, to replace those who betrayed the revolution.

To illustrate the importance Cambodia attaches to rice cultivation, scenes are shown of the Hattanbang dam construction project, which was completed on 18 April, the third anniversary of the Cambodian revolution. The reporter says those working on irrigation and dam projects are largely commune members and that they are given one day out of 10 off.

Phnom Penh of 1970 is then compared with the capital of 1978. Present-day scenes include buildings and deserted streets. In another segment with subtitles, Pol Pot explains that people were evacuated from the cities to solve the food problem and for defense and security reasons and that there is presently no currency in circulation in Cambodia, adding that currency may be reintroduced if the need arises. The reporter says officially Phnom Penh's population is reported at 200,000, but it appears to be much less. Streets and a park, looking neat and clean, appear on the film.

Educational facilities and activities are then shown, including the former Phnom Penh political college, a classroom, a movie house, a royal palace, Buddhist temple and a theatrical performance. This is followed by Mekong River scenes, including boats anchored unable to sail downstream because of the war with Vietnam.

Turning to the whereabouts of Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Penh Nouth, the reporter says: "Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Penh Nouth are reportedly leading a quiet life somewhere in Phnom Penh, but they are not allowed to see foreigners. Their letters expressing resolute support for the war against Vietnam were recently broadcast by the radio--the only means of communication between the government and the people." This is followed by other scenes of Phnom Penh with government buildings decked out with signs.

In the concluding segment of the interview, Pol Pot is shown discussing his personal background. Subtitles report him as saying he came from a poor family, helped his parents farm in his childhood, lived in a temple as an apprentice for 6 years, according to the customs of that time, also served as a monk for 2 years. He adds that this is the first time he has ever disclosed his background. Quoting Pol Pot, the reporter says: "Premier Pol Pot later graduated from a (technical school) and went to France to study, but because he participated in a student movement, he was sent back to Cambodia. Later he took part in fighting against French colonialism. After Cambodia won independence from France in 1954, he taught history, geography and law in a private school in Phnom Penh. In 1963 he joined the underground movement and since then has been serving as secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee."

KCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEIVES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Argentine M-L Communist Party

BK240420Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[20 April communique by the delegation of the Argentine Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Central Committee marking the third anniversary of the 17 April 1975 victory and birth of Democratic Cambodia]

[Text] Dear comrades: April 17, 1978 is the third anniversary of the day when the Kampuchean people won back their national independence, rights and freedoms and scored an historic victory over the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with antinational, antipopular Lon Nol as the ringleader. The KCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Pol Pot then assumed the leadership of the Kampuchean people.

The people of the world must learn from this brilliant example set by the KCP in self-reliantly and faithfully implementing the line of basically depending on the efforts of one's own people and maintaining close unity with all the people in the world and in founding a powerful, national united front and a heroic army which defeated the world's most fascist and cruel imperialists.

By steadfastly adhering to this line, the Kampuchean people, under the KCP's leadership, have exerted their utmost efforts during the past 3 years to rebuild the country, create a great, correct socialist fatherland and strengthen national defense in order to overcome all the forces attempting to impose a yoke of domination on Kampuchea.

During these 3 years, the Kampuchean people have scored a countless number of achievements. They have improved the people's living conditions to a certain extent, by most creditably solving the problems of food supply, public health and illiteracy. At the same time, they have achieved great victories in increasing agricultural production and laying the foundation for industry. Moreover, the KCP-led Kampuchean people and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army have fought against and smashed various acts of aggression directed against Democratic Kampuchea and, in particular, have successfully eliminated the Vietnamese Government's systematic aggression by completely wiping out and expelling its forces from Kampuchean territory.

It is thus for all of these reasons that we express our unwavering support for Democratic Kampuchea's glorious cause, which is to stand tall in Southeast Asia as a model for all the people in the world who are also struggling for their liberation from hegemonism and expansionism.

Long live Democratic Kampuchea!

Long live the KCP!

Long live the liberation struggle of all of the people of the world!

Down with the two ferocious, fascist superpowers!

Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party

BK240556Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party 20 April national day greetings message to the Cambodian Communist Party]

[Text] Dear comrades: It has been 3 years since Phnom Penh was permanently liberated. On 17 April 1975 the Kampuchean people fulfilled their glorious duty of definitively liberating their fatherland under KCP leadership headed by Comrade Pol Pot.

The birth of Democratic Kampuchea as a fully independent state has greatly strengthened the world's anti-imperialist front. As a truly socialist country, Democratic Kampuchea has helped to enhance and accelerate the revolutionary movement of the world's oppressed peoples and nations, of the international proletariat and of Marxist-Leninist parties in various countries, thus making possible the implementation of revolutionary theory in accordance with actual conditions of the struggle movement in each country concerned, against the enemy of Marxism-Leninism--namely, modern revisionism.

At present, by smashing the slanderous and distorted propaganda launched most vociferously by the two superpowers in the international arena and by crushing all forms of aggression, Democratic Kampuchea is mobilizing its forces to rebuild the country, which had been damaged by the devastating war of the imperialists and reactionaries, without neglecting in the least its national defense duty.

Democratic Kampuchea has clearly shown the great capability of a people stimulated and led by a correct communist party. All of the victories scored by Democratic Kampuchea in all sectors within such a short period of time are proof of this. Not only has Democratic Kampuchea strengthened its internal infrastructures but has also raised its international prestige to new heights.

The victories won by such a fraternal, truly Marxist-Leninist party as the KCP, led by Comrade Pol Pot, in its struggle constitute a most important internationalist contribution to our party, which is now experiencing a difficult time following the arrest and incarceration of hundreds of our party members and many cadres, including Comrade Mario Echenike, political secretary, and several party Central Committee members, as a result of enemy repression.

We are resolved to make every effort to contribute to the best of our ability to the revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle movement of all people and countries in the world by fighting to strengthen and expand the unity of the Uruguayan people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, so as to overturn the fascist dictatorial regime and by accelerating the national democratic and people's revolutionary movement against U.S. imperialism's hegemonism and against social imperialism in our country.

Long live Democratic Kampuchea!

Long live the KCP and Comrade Pol Pot now leading the Kampuchean people to correctly carry out the socialist revolution!

Long live the solidarity and mutual assistance between our two peoples!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

20 April 1978 [Signed] Rose Iliate, Central Committee representative of the Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party

IMPROVEMENTS IN PEOPLE'S LIVING CONDITIONS DISCUSSED

BK231200Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 May 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Summary] Everything belonging to our Kampuchean nation was ruined during the old era under the system of oppression and exploitation imposed by the colonialists, imperialists, traitorous clique, feudal-capitalist classes and oppressor classes of all stripes. Our national nature and soul were lost. We lost land and our country kept shrinking. The honor of our nation and people was trampled upon. Our people, particularly the poverty-stricken people, did not enjoy happiness and had no rights. They experienced only separation, oppression, exploitation, massacre, detention and the most severe hardships and suffering.

However, since the birth of our KCP with its capable strategy and tactics in leading the revolution, and particularly since 17 April 1975 when our country, people and poor classes were totally and definitively liberated, our country and people have been able to enjoy a bright future and genuine happiness.

"Our country has become a state independent in all fields, enjoying genuine and full sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our people have become genuine masters of their own country and revolution. They have destroyed the individualistic-type system which had taken deep root in our Kampuchean society since time immemorial and, under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, established, strengthened and expanded their pure and sound socialist collective system. Thanks to the party's strong socialist collective system, our Kampuchean society has become a pure, sound, just and equal society with no corruption, decadence, oppression, exploitation or selfishness. The people now living under the party's socialist collective system have sufficient food to eat, proper housing and clothing and good medical care, and frequently collectively engage in studying politics, reading, writing, mathematics and revolutionary culture."

It is the KCP's socialist collective system which has brought genuine happiness to our poor people. Therefore, since 17 April 1975 our collective people have been struggling arduously to defend, strengthen and expand the collective system.

As a result, the livelihood of our collective people has continued to improve from season to season and from year to year. Each individual annually consumes food equal to 312 kg of rice. This food ration is equal to what was available to a middle [class] peasant in the old society. However, today it is much better, because the food we now eat is of much better quality than it was at that time. We now have fish, meat, vegetables and fruits at every meal.

Concerning clothing, although we still do not have an abundance, our people throughout the country are all properly clothed. Thanks to all these changes, our people have remained healthy enough to successfully defend the country and carry on the socialist revolution and construction.

"In socialist construction, particularly in the agricultural field, we have turned long-parched Democratic Kampuchea into a green country all year-round with sprouting rice and all types of crops and big and small reservoirs, canals, dams and ditches in all areas.

"In national defense, on 6 January 1978 we smashed the Vietnamese aggressors who have been carrying out a systematic, large-scale undeclared war of aggression against our territory since September 1977. We have also routed all the attacks launched by the enemy since that date. We have continued to inflict heavy and ignominious defeats on the Vietnamese enemy, who has continued to carry out criminal activities and dark maneuvers against our territory, such as shelling, strafing, bombing and infiltration."

Our KCP's socialist system is sound, strong and powerful. It brings genuine happiness to our people and enables them to fulfill their aspiration--to rapidly make the country prosperous and to defend and preserve forever national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity. They are proud of this system and confident in the wise and correct leadership of the KCP. They are determined not to permit the revival of the former system.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY'S ROLE IN NORTHEAST PRAISED

BK230808Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Summary] The northeastern region is made up of the Ratanakiri Khang Cheun, Ratanakiri Khang Tbong, Ratanakiri Khang Kaeut and Stoeng Trenn sectors. It was a strong support base for the revolution.

"Under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, our Revolutionary Army faithfully and actively implemented the party's guerrilla warfare line in the struggle to smash the large military operations of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Tiouslong clique, which used two-thirds of its armed forces in its attempt to destroy this large revolutionary base. Our Revolutionary Army succeeded in crushing and defeating this military operation at the end of 1969, gaining excellent experiences which were later used in the struggle to defeat the large scale war of destruction and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The territory of the northeastern region was liberated shortly after the 18 March 1970 reactionary coup."

In the current phase of the revolution, like all Kampuchean people and the revolutionary armed forces in all other regions, the cooperative peasants and revolutionary combatants in the northeastern region have constantly raised their revolutionary vigilance and sense of sacrifice and scored a number of significant achievements in the national defense and construction effort.

"In late 1977 and early 1978, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KCP, our heroic revolutionary armed forces in the northeastern region raised the banner to combat, crush, repulse, defeat and frustrate the ambitious expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors who had insolently and arrogantly launched a surprise offensive against our territory.

"While trying to carry out a campaign of propaganda about 'peaceful negotiations,' 'special friendship' and 'special solidarity with Kampuchea,' the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy still continues to engage in activities of provocation, violation and machinegunning. They continue to introduce spies to conduct intelligence, subversive and sabotage activities along our border.

"As soon as the Vietnamese enemy set foot on our soil, our heroic revolutionary armed forces, whose real nature represents the source of our Kampuchean nation's and people's line on the people's war, smashing and routing the Vietnamese enemy forces which withdrew in shame back to their territory. This was another great and brilliant victory in the field of national defense following the great 17 April 1975 victory over the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys--a victory won by our heroic revolutionary armed forces through the sacrifices of flesh and blood and lives."

"At the same time, our brother army combatants have also used their time to cooperate with the masses of collective peasants in the struggle to fulfill all the tasks of the 1978 national construction scheme as proposed by the party and our Democratic Kampuchean Government. They are striving to overfulfill the plan so as to help build our country into a developed nation by leaps and bounds."

The revolutionary armed forces in the northeastern region will continue to remain vigilant to combat the activities of enemies of all stripes and to continue to make unconditional sacrifices for the defense of the Kampuchean race, the KCP and Democratic Kampuchea and preserve forever the revolutionary gains.

GDR TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS AID AGREEMENT

16 May Arrival

BK171237Y Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Summary] Vientiane, 17 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Horst Heintze, member of the SED Central Committee, member of the presidium and secretary of the confederation and deputy to the People's Chamber, arrived in Vientiane yesterday for an official friendship visit to Laos.

It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Savang Chanthepha, member of the Executive Committee of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU], and member of the Lao Supreme People's Council, Bouapheng Bounsoulin, member of the Executive Committee of the LFTU and staff director of the LFTU Executive Committee, and other officials. Gerhard Reuter, first secretary of the GDR Embassy in Vientiane, was also at the airport.

On its arrival in Vientiane, the delegation called on Sanan Souththichak, member of the central committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the LFTU Executive Committee.

Talks With Counterparts

BK181117Y Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GM 18 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 18 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Executive Committee of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] and the visiting delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions [CFGTU] yesterday held talks in Vientiane.

The Lao side was headed by Sanan Souththichak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the LFTU Executive Committee, and the GDR side by Horst Heintze, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and member of the presidium and secretary of the CFGTU. Gerhard Reuter, first secretary of the GDR Embassy in Laos, also attended.

The two sides exchanged experiences in trade union work in the two countries and discussed an agreement on cooperation between the two organisations. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere full of mutual understanding.

Aid Agreement

BK210330Y Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane 20 May (KPL)--The delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] and the delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions [CFGTU] yesterday signed an agreement on CFGTU aid to the LFTU.

The signatories to the agreement were Sanan Souththichak, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the LFTU Executive Committee, and Horst Heintze, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and member of the presidium and secretary of the CFGTU. Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, and Gerhard Reuter, secretary of the GDR Embassy, were present at the signing.

20 May Departure

BK211050Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 May 78 BK

[Text] After ending a 4-day friendly visit to our country with glorious success, the

delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Horst Heintze, member of the SED Central Committee, member of the presidium and secretariat of the federation Central Committee, and member of the GDR People's Chamber, left Vientiane for home on the morning of 20 May.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Sisavang Chanthepha, member of the Central Committee of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] and member of the Supreme People's Council; Bouapheng Bounsouli, member and chief of the office of the LFTU Central Committee and a number of cadres concerned. Gerhard Reuter, first secretary of the GDR Embassy in Laos, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR CALLS ON GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Sali Vongkhamsao

BK171237Y Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Summary] Vientiane, 17 May (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRPCC and minister at the premier's office, yesterday received Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, who called on him upon completion of his term of office. The Lao minister had a cordial and friendly conversation with the GDR diplomat.

Phoun Sipaseut, Sanan Southichak

BK200945Y Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 20 May (KPL)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut yesterday received Dieter Jarck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Laos, who took leave of him before concluding his term of office in Laos. Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut cordially talked with the GDR diplomat.

In the morning of the same day, Ambassador Dieter Jarck also took leave of Sanan Southichak, Lao minister of communications, public works and transport.

Souphanouvong

BK230604Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 May, Souphanouvong, LPDR president and president of the Supreme People's Council, received Mr Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, who is returning home after completing his 3-year term of duty. The GDR ambassador made the courtesy call at the presidential office.

During the courtesy call, President Souphanouvong, representing the LPRP Central Committee, government and Lao people, hailed and thanked Ambassador Dieter Jarck for his considerable contributions to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of Laos and the GDR during his assignment as GDR ambassador to Laos.

The ambassador expressed thanks to President Souphanouvong and the Lao party, government and people for providing every convenience for him while carrying out his work to strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the peoples of Laos and the GDR.

SWEDISH DELEGATION SIGNS 50-MILLION-KRONA AID PACT

Delegation Arrives 17 May

BK210330Y Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 19 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 19 May (KPL)--At the invitation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a Swedish delegation led by Jean-Christophe Oberg, Swedish ambassador to Laos, arrived in Vientiane on 17 May for a visit to the LPDR and for discussion of plans on aid, cooperation and economic development between the two countries.

The delegation was warmly received by Kham-ouan Boupha, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the State Planning Commission. In the evening of the same day, Vice Minister Kham-ouan Boupha, on behalf of the Lao Government, gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

Signs Aid Agreement, Departs

BK220947Y Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 22 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 22 May (KPL)--Laos and Sweden on 20 May signed in Vientiane a private agreement [as received] on the use of 50 million Krona given as gratuitous aid to Laos by the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden. Under the agreement, the sum will be spent on forest exploitation and construction of roads and irrigation projects.

Kham-ouan Boupha, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and Jean-Christophe Oberg, Swedish ambassador to Laos and head of the visiting delegation of the Swedish Government, signed the agreement in the presence of Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade, and other officials of Laos, and members of the Swedish delegation.

The signatories welcomed the result of the signing and described the agreement as a positive contribution to the development of the time-honoured friendship between the two countries.

Later, the Swedish Government delegation left Vientiane for home. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Vice Minister Kham-ouan Boupha and other officials.

NATIONAL ART TROUPE RETURNS FROM TOUR OF VIETNAM

BK191055Y Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 19 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 19 May (KPL)--The Lao national art ensemble led by Ounheuan Phoumsavat, vice minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, returned to Vientiane yesterday, concluding its successful performance tour of Vietnam.

It was seen off at the international airport in Hanoi by Cu Huy Can, Vietnamese vice minister of information and culture; representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and the Cultural Relations Commission with Foreign Countries; and a large number of Vietnamese artistes. Khamta Duangthongla, Lao ambassador to Vietnam, and his staff members were present at the airport.

The delegation returned here on the same day and was warmly welcomed at Wattai Airport by Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, other officials of the ministry; and many Lao artistes. Nguyen Si Hoat, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Laos, was present.

During its performance tour of Vietnam, the ensemble paid tribute at Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited his house. It was also received by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. The ensemble made performance tours of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the provinces of Quang Nam-Danang, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, and Thanh Hoa where it was given a warm welcome.

The fine result of this performance tour is a new contribution to the strengthening of the special friendship between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam, the National Assembly of the SRV conferred the friendship order on the ensemble. The head of the ensemble and its members were conferred the friendship medal.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCES

EK240344Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1230 GMT 23 May 78 EK

[Text] The second national conference of peace-keeping forces, held from 10 to 21 May under the chairmanship of premier Kaysone Phomvihan, has ended with splendid success. Attending the closing ceremony were Premier Kaysone Phomvihan and some intermediate and high-ranking cadres from various ministries. It was also attended by many representatives of the peace-keeping forces in each province and from various offices and branches under the ministry of interior, war veterans and social affairs.

In his speech, Premier Kaysone Phomvihan first hailed and praised the achievements reeoded by cadres, combatants and office employees in contributing to maintaining peace and firmly defending the country and the new system. He then discussed some matters concerning the peace-keeping task. He noted the growth of the peace-keeping task and talked about the glorious successes won by the peace-keeping forces as well as by the people's armed forces. He also mentioned the important significance and the immediate and long-term duties of peace-keeping forces.

Premier Kaysone Phomvihan went on to stress the duty of cadres at all levels in firmly grasping all enemy schemes and tricks. He also mentioned many immediate and long-term tasks that must be fulfilled. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the cadres would make use of what they had learned in the conference to improve the peace-keeping task when they return to their localities. He wished the comrades good health and hoped that they would nurture the spirit of defending the country and maintaining peace in society. He extended regards to all cadres, combatants and office employees in all provinces and wished them good health.

A representative of the peace-keeping forces then took the floor. He pledged on behalf of the forces to correct past mistakes, bring strong points into fully play, intensify the spirit of defending the country and the new system, strive to mobilize the people to take part in the peace-keeping task and to strengthen internal unity, train and temper themselves to possess a true revolutionary attitude and qualifications and to remain loyal and grateful to the party and state.

The representative also expressed deep thanks to the premier and wished him good health, strength and a long life so that he can lead the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction to complete success.

He wished the comrade delegates from each province good health and hoped that they would implement and fulfill the task after returning home. The ceremony ended amid the shouting of slogans.

GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE JOINT FISHING VENTURES WITH VIETNAM

BK240105Y Bangkok POST in English 24 May 78 p 15 BK

[Text] Thailand will propose a joint venture fishery agreement with Vietnam when the Thai trade delegation visits that country on May 31, Mr Phairot Chaiyaphon, president of the Thai Fisheries Association said yesterday.

The mission to Vietnam will be led by Mr Prok Amranan, deputy minister of commerce and the delegates will consist of other government officials and businessmen from local industrial circles. A proposal will be made to Vietnam to enter into a fishing joint venture, and if this is agreed on by both parties, the Thai Fisheries Association will represent Thailand in the venture.

"We want to find out Vietnam's policy on this matter as well as other conditions and obligations that Vietnam may have," Mr Phairot said.

Thailand is also considering offering other alternatives to Vietnam, such as a profit sharing scheme, if Vietnam does not wish to enter into a joint venture arrangement.

During the same mission, Thai delegates are expected to ask Vietnam to return some 18 Thai trawlers which were seized earlier. Vietnam released the crew recently. However, Mr Phairot commented, there were eight Thai trawlers that were still missing while fishing off the coast of Vietnam.

MATICHON CLAIMS KRIANGSAK SOUGHT FREE U.S. MILITARY AID

BK230743Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 May 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] According to a report from Government House, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan sought gratis military aid from the United States during his meeting with U.S. Vice President Walter F. Mondale, during his visit to Thailand on 4 and 5 May. The United States has been annually providing Thailand with military aid worth about 160 million baht.

Mondale reportedly informed Gen Kriangsak Chamanan that the United States would cut next year's military aid to Thailand in compliance with congressional resolutions. For that reason he also could not grant the prime minister's request, but insisted the United States would continue to sell weapons to Thailand under the military credit sale program.

The report says that Robert Oakley, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, has asked the U.S. Congress to give gratis aid amounting to 600 million baht to Thailand in fiscal 1978. He said this proposed aid would assist the military government in defending human rights in Thailand.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SITUATION ALONG NORTH BORDER

BK220555Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 May 78 BK

[Text] At a recent conference, Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali said that the general situation on the northern border at Mae Sot, Tak, is quiet following the withdrawal of rebellious Burmese minority groups. These displaced persons had used Thai soil to launch their political activities across the border.

As for those insurgents who occasionally made attacks in that area, General Lek said that they are now kept under military control.

Asked about other groups of displaced persons in the northern frontier areas, General Lek said that they had already been pushed out by the military. These included the Khun Sa group at Chiang Mai, he said.

As for the situation along the adjoining areas of Phitsanulok, Phetchabun and Loei, the general said the military is well informed of it and there will be reinforcements for the suppression of insurgents there. He said he hoped that the situation in these areas can also be kept under control. However, a much greater military budget is required for the increase of manpower, arms and ammunition.

Finally, General Lek pointed out that military units are also dispatched to vulnerable areas to help protect the construction of roads.

ARMY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON LAO, CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATIONS

BK191115Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 May 78 BK

[Recorded statement by Col Wichit Bunyawat, secretary of the Royal Thai Army, on the situation along the Cambodian and Lao Borders--date not given]

[Text] [Wichit] Communist terrorists, whose operational bases are located outside the country, have always been active in intimidating and assaulting Thai villagers and planting landmines in the border areas under the responsibility of the 2d Army Region. They frequently clash with government forces, particularly in Ban Kruat and Lahan Sai districts of Buriram. They have attacked several villages, burned down houses and abducted people. The government has dispatched military forces to protect local people and search for abducted villagers. Many villagers have been rescued by government forces.

You probably have been informed about the incident at Nam Yun district. At 2150 on 15 May a band of approximately 100 communist terrorists and their accomplices from the Siem Organization surrounded the government offices of Nam Yun district and pounded them with RPG's, M-79's and various other types of automatic weapons. Others sniped at people traveling on the road between Det Udom and Nam Yun districts.

The authorities and inhabitants of the district fought back to the best of their ability. Police reinforcements were dispatched from Ubon Ratchathani provincial headquarters. The attackers retreated at 0130 on 16 May.

Initial reports indicate that our side suffered three casualties--Mrs Wanna Thapsiri, Mrs Thongphun Tharaphan and Mr Saman Bunmachuap--and four wounded. Two houses were set fire to and 20 others slightly damaged. It is believed that several terrorists were killed and wounded.

The terrorists left leaflets at the scene of the incident saying that Cambodian soldiers were angry at harassment activities conducted against them by the Khmer Serei troops in Thailand. The authorities are now investigating the incident to determine whether the attackers were really Cambodian soldiers as the leaflets claim.

Concerning the situation along the Thai-Lao border, only a few incidents have occurred in the recent past.

At about 0800 on 14 April Lao soldiers seized a villager of Huai Mak village in Khong Chian district of Ubon Ratchathani Province while he was fishing in the Mekong River. His wife was shot by Lao soldiers, but managed to escape. At 1600 officials of the Mekong River Operations Unit tried to negotiate with the Lao soldiers through a loudspeaker on a patrol boat for the release of the man, but Lao soldiers fired at the patrol boat with rifles. The Thai officials fired back. No casualties were suffered on the Thai side.

Through contacts with local Lao officials we have learned that on 21 April high-level Lao officials instructed their border units not to shoot at people on the Thai side because they do not want to cause any incidents which might jeopardize good relations between the two countries. It is believed that the situation along the Thai-Lao border will improve.

REPORTS OF 'FOREIGN' TROOPS IN NAN PROVINCE

BK240107Y Bangkok POST in English 24 May 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpt] An Internal Security Operations Command officer claimed that as many as 400 foreign troops had infiltrated into Nan Province to assist local insurgents and they are still on Thai soil.

Lt-Col Phitsanuanat Intharakhamhaeng, who frequently makes visits to the northern provinces, said that the infiltrators, who are armed with sophisticated weapons, are holding out in the rugged mountains in Mae Charim district. He added that a helicopter landing pad had been built by the infiltrators.

Unidentified helicopters had been spotted landing in the area last year, but when the Third Army Region despatched aircraft to intercept them, the choppers had fled, said Lt-Col Phitsanuanat.

Government Helicopter Downed

BK200800Y Bangkok WORLD in English 20 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Nan--A Bell helicopter gunship with four crewmen on board was shot down yesterday in a gun and rocket attack by communist insurgents in Tha Wangpha district. It was on a mission to reinforce a government jungle base under siege by the insurgents.

The fate of the crewmen was not immediately known, as government rescue forces were still trying to break through a strong cordon posted by the insurgents near the crash scene.

Initial reports said the village defence volunteer's base under attack was located in Ban Sop-Un and was commanded by Police Sgt Saman Nanthayanan. The insurgents, estimated to be over 100 men, attacked the base from the east, west and north simultaneously. At least 60 rounds of RPG rocket shells and M-72 and M-79 grenades fell into the base, but the 34 defenders resisted strongly.

An urgent radio message from the base was sent to Nan Governor Saisit Siphon calling for air support. Nine helicopters and L-19 aircraft were sent out in a rescue operation and the bombardment by the insurgents ended at 2 p.m. and they dispersed into the jungle.

BORDER PATROLS ALERTED TO STUDENT INFILTRATION FROM LAOS

BK200805Y Bangkok WORLD in English 20 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Nong Khai Border authorities and police have been asked to keep a close watch on the border, especially in Sangkhom district, as reports have been received that some 70 runaway Thai students were preparing to slip into the country for subversion activities, local police sources said.

The reports say these students who had gone underground have surfaced in an area opposite the Thai Mekong River bank after completing their arms training courses. Border police had been instructed to mount routine patrols to discourage their attempts, the sources said. The students went underground after the bloody riot at Thammasat University on October 6, 1976.

KHMER ROUGE FORCES ATTACK BUS NEAR BORDER

BK240730Y Bangkok WORLD in English 24 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Aranyaprathet--Ten persons, including two Border Patrol Police men died, and 17 others were seriously wounded when an unknown number of Khmer Rouge soldiers ambushed a packed passenger bus at Ban Khlong Hat yesterday, attacking it with rockets and submachine-guns.

About 20 other people were reported "missing" after the savage attack and government rescue teams supported by armoured personnel carriers and helicopter gunships were still trying to locate them this morning.

The ambush occurred at 3:15 p.m. between Kilometre Posts No 19 and 20 on the road from Aranyaprathet to Ban Khlong Hat village, near the Khlong Nam Sai Wat veterans' settlement.

Prior to the ambush, the official report said, a military GMC and a civilian truck were also fired upon while running in the area during the morning. The first truck escaped unscathed but two civilians aboard the second were seriously hurt.

A wounded passenger, Pat Phakdisaneha, told the WORLD from his hospital bed, he saw three Khmers in jungle greens run in front of the bus as it arrived at the scene.

"Suddenly they opened fire with rocket propellers [as published] and machineguns hit the front windshield." The driver lost control of the bus and it skidded off the road. Seven more Khmer Rouge, armed with automatic rifles, came up to the disabled bus where shocked passengers were still groaning in pain and "sprayed bullets at us despite our pleas not to shoot," he said.

According to Pat, seven passengers died on the spot while three others were pronounced dead on arrival at Aranyaprathet district hospital.

The bus left Aranyaprathet for Ban Khlong Hat with about 50 passengers. After the ambush, the official report said, government forces backed by gunships and armoured personnel carriers moved in to comb the area for the intruders and to provide protection for rescue teams giving aid to the wounded at the scene. Three passengers were reported found but 20 more were still missing.

The report said the intruding Khmers escaped back to their border, which is only 200 metres from the road, after the massacre. Among the dead were two BPP men identified as Pvt Worawit Saengngam and Pvt Surasak Phonphiman.

Last night about 200 students from an agriculture school near the scene abandoned their living quarters and sought temporary shelter in Aranyaprathet town for fear of renewed attack by Khmers.

MATICHON URGES CLARIFICATION ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S CHARGES

BK201232Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 May 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "The Subject the Government Must Clarify"]

[Text] The Thai Government should not ignore Amnesty International's publicized appeal for the unconditional release of some 1,000 political prisoners, since news of such an appeal will affect Thailand's reputation as a whole, particularly the government's policy of promoting democracy and observing human rights.

The number of prisoners cited in Amnesty International's appeal contradicts the number given by the government, which says that only 18 political prisoners are now in detention and that those prisoners are being treated in accordance with the judicial process. Therefore, the government should clearly state the number of political prisoners being held and clarify to the world the reasons for their detention. The Thai people already have a general idea of the situation and understand the government's policy regarding it.

Whether or not the number of political prisoners is 1,000 as claimed by Amnesty International is not the real question; there are, however, reasons to believe that a number of people are being held. Some are undergoing interrogation and others are having their cases deliberated by the courts, both situations will take a painfully long time to complete. For example, the Omnoi case is now 2 years old and there is no indication that a final decision will be reached in the near future. The same applies to the case involving defendants in the 6 October incident, which is now being handled by the military court.

Those two cases strongly contradict the government's stated policy. The fact is, thousands of people were arrested under various charges after the 6 October 1976 incident. Some were released after this government came to power, because it realized that those people had been victims of local officials' revenge. Local officials have enjoyed extraordinary power since the national administrative reform and thus many people have become their victims as the result of conflicts of interest.

The government must quickly solve these problems, because they adversely affect human rights. Since the government has stated that it will listen to all ideas for the benefit of promoting national unity, the presence of political prisoners will serve to prove whether the government is serious about its policy, or whether it is merely giving lip service. Therefore, the government must quickly let the world know, in the face of Amnesty International's allegation, that its policy is to observe human rights.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER PROPOSES LEGALIZING COMMUNIST PARTY

BK240740Y Bangkok WORLD in English 24 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The leader of the now dissolved Socialist Party of Thailand (SPT), Colonel Somkhit Sisangkhom, in an exclusive interview told the WORLD yesterday that the government should legalise the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) once general elections are held so that it can air its views in parliament, the same as in many other countries."

The 61-year-old politician, who has kept a low profile since the October 6 disturbances at Thammasat University in 1976, said that even in Asian countries like India, where the people face acute economic hardship, the communists have been allowed to legalise their party and other individuals are allowed to hold their own views about it.

Asked about the next elections, the colonel said: "I am not sure if I will ever take part in elections again." This, he said, was because he was now heavily in debt and because he was not sure "the new election law" would side with the people.

Asked about his party members who have gone underground since the October 6 incidents and who have announced the party would offer armed resistance to the government, Colonel Somkhit said: "They merely exploit the name of the SPT and I know nothing about their aims."

After the October incidents, he said, he has had no contact with any SPT members who were accused of being communists and none of them has tried to contact him in person or by letter. He said the government authorities still keep an eye on him but the police, happily, have not subjected him to any questioning.

Referring to the party's deputy chairman, Mr Khaisaeng Suksai, Colonel Somkit said the only information he has about him is from the newspapers. Khaisaeng, he said, has been accused of being a communist leader, which is why he fled, fearing he might be assassinated like SPT Secretary General Dr Bunsanong Bunyothayan and other members of the party.

Newspapers, and even individuals, have accused him of being the country's leading communist and they have alleged he is now in hiding in Laos, he said, but the truth is he lives here in Bangkok, going occasionally to his hometown in Phen district in Udon Thani Province.

VOPT RADIO COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

BK231410Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
23 May 78 BK

[Text] The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN on 11 May published a report dispatched from its Washington-based correspondent saying the U.S. State Department would soon change ambassadors in Thailand. According to the report, Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, will replace Charles S. Whitehouse, the present U.S. ambassador to Thailand. Morton Abramowitz was among the U.S. officials who accompanied Mondale on his recent visit to Thailand.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that Morton Abramowitz formerly served as a U.S. State Department ambassador at large and specializes in military and strategic affairs.

The appointment of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense as ambassador to Thailand is aimed not only at intensifying U.S. efforts to dominate Thailand and suppress the Thai people, but at facilitating the U.S. imperialist strategic plan of conducting aggression against and dominating this region in the contest for hegemony with the Soviet social imperialists.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--Thailand imported 4,860 million litres of crude oil worth over 8,300 million baht during the first half of the 1978 fiscal year. This was only 3 percent in volume and 9 percent in value higher than for the same period last year, government sources said. During the first half of the 1977 fiscal year, Thailand imported 4,711.4 million litres of crude oil worth 7,570 million baht. The small increase in imports of crude oil shows that the capacity of local oil refineries is limited, the sources said. At present, the ratio of crude oil imports to refined products imports stands at four to one. Imports of refined petroleum products include fuel oil, diesel oil, petrol, jet fuel, liquified petroleum gas and petroleum bitumen. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 22 May 78 p 13 BK]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

Received by Ton Duc Thang

OW231545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--President Ton Duc Thang this afternoon 23 May cordially received Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the visiting Romanian party and state delegation.

With the Vietnamese president were Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Nguyen Hua Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and premier; General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs; Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice premier; Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Xuan Thuy and Song Hao, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education and Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs. Romanian Ambassador Tudor Zamfira was also present.

In an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship, President Ton Duc Thang, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government and the people of Vietnam, warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the delegation-- "messengers of the friendship of the fraternal Romanian people."

He wished the Romanian guests the best of health and great success in their friendship visit. He expressed the wish that the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries will be constantly strengthened and developed.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government and the people of Romania, extended his warmest greetings to the communists and the people of Vietnam, and said he was moved by the delegation hospitality shown by the Vietnamese people to the delegation. He said he believed the visit would help strengthen and develop the cooperation between the parties, the governments and the peoples of Romania and Vietnam. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Ho Mausoleum

OW231932Y Hanoi VNA in English 1732 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--The party and state delegation of Romania led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon laid a wreath and paid their respects to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

The delegation was accompanied by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Tram Thuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Romania.

Later, the delegation visited the late president's house. The Ho Chi Minh museum presented President Nicolae Ceausescu with an album entitled "Uncle Ho Lives Forever in Our Cause" and [words indistinct] members of the delegation with a collection of pictures about President Ho's house and office.

23 May Banquet

OW231742Y Hanoi VNA in English 1646 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--A grand banquet was given here at the presidential palace here tonight by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in honour of the visiting party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the SRR [Socialist Republic of Romania].

Present at the banquet on the Vietnamese side were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the SRV; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, premier; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice premier and minister of national defence, Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice premier and foreign minister; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and vice premier; Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Vo Chi Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and vice premier; To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party CC; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party CC and chairman of its Commission for External Relations; Hoang Van Hoan, Nguyen Thi Thap, Nguyen Xien and Tran Dang Khoa, vice-chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Vu Tuan, member of the party CC and minister of the premier's office; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party CC and vice-chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party CC; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs; Vietnamese Ambassador to Romania Tran Thuan; and many members of the party CC, of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee ministers and vice ministers, high ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army, and representatives of mass organizations and public offices in Hanoi.

On the guest side were Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the SRR; Elena Ceausescu, Political Executive Committee member of the Central Committee of the RCP; Cornel Burtica, Political Executive Committee member of the CC and the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign trade and international economic co-operation; Dumitru Popescu, Political Executive Committee member of the CC of the RCP and secretary of the party CC; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and minister for foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, secretary of the party CC; Vasile Pungan, member of the party CC, minister at the presidential office and head of the advisory group of the president and Romanian Ambassador to Vietnam Tudor Zamfira. Foreign diplomats and representatives of international organizations now in Vietnam also attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Le Duan warmly acclaimed the Romanian party and state delegation which, he said, was bringing to the Vietnamese people the warm friendship and militant solidarity of the Romanian working class and people.

He praised the industrious and creative labour of the Romanian people who have created a time-honoured famous culture and written glorious pages of history in their struggle for freedom and socialism.

The Vietnamese people rejoice at these achievements of the fraternal Romanian people and sincerely wish them many yet greater achievements in building an all-sidedly developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government and people, Le Duan sincerely thanked the Romanian Communist Party, government and people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as well as in their current national reconstruction.

He expressed the belief that the visit of the Romanian party and state delegation will mark a new step of the development of the relations between the two countries, in the interest of the Vietnamese and Romanian peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace in the world.

In reply, Nicolae Ceausescu sincerely thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for their warm welcome. He warmly hailed the Vietnamese people's great achievements in their heroic struggle for independence and freedom as well as in national reconstruction.

After outlining the splendid successes recorded by the Romanian people in all fields under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party in building a developed socialist society, he expressed the belief that the visit of the Romanian party and state delegation will further consolidate and develop the friendship, solidarity and all-round fraternal co-operation between Romania and Vietnam in the interest of the two nations and world peace.

He expressed the wish that the Vietnamese people will record yet greater successes in socialist construction and that the co-operation between the two parties and peoples of the two countries will develop further.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ADDITION TO LIST OF VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS GREETING CEAUSESCU

[Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 23 May carried 10 minutes of reportage--with portions recorded--on the 23 May ceremony at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport to welcome Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his delegation.

In addition to those Vietnamese reported by VNA as being at the airport--see the item entitled "Le Duan, Others Greet Ceausescu Delegation at Airport Ceremony" on page K 1 of the 23 May DAILY REPORT--the radio version added the following names in paragraph four, lines fourteen and fifteen: ...Assembly Standing Committee; Vu Tuan, member of the party Central Committee and minister of the premier's office; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Tran Van Tuyen, deputy chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Hoang Luong, vice...

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN CONDEMNS WESTERN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

BK240336Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 22 May 78 BK

[Report on QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 May article: "When the Imperialist Legionnaires Rush Into Zaire"]

[Text] For the past 10 days, Zaire has been a hotbed in Africa's seething revolutionary situation. The patriotic forces have risen against the dictatorial Mobuto regime in Shaba Province in southern Zaire, attacking some major cities such as Kolwezi, Mutshatsa, Dilolo and (Katashi).

After condemning the Mobuto administration for having attempted to cover up the real nature and cause of the upheaval and for having distorted the situation by fabricating the story that Angolan troops supported by some socialist and African countries had attacked Shaba and invaded Zaire, the article said: the Zairian people in Shaba rose up against Mobuto because the present Zaire administration is renowned for its dictatorship.

The Mobuto administration has closely colluded with the United States. It has permitted the United States to establish many military bases and airfields in Zaire, including Dima Island, opening the door for U.S. and Western capitalists to come in to Zaire to invest in and control all the economic sectors of the country.

The article vehemently condemns the United States and NATO countries for intervening in the internal affairs of Zaire and says: The United States and the NATO countries are pooling their efforts to rescue the Mobuto regime because Zaire is of strategic importance to them. From the Zaire springboard, the imperialist countries hope to reoccupy their lost positions, including Angola. Through their direct military intervention in Zaire, the United States and the NATO countries want to threaten the newly independent African countries and check the national liberation movements in Africa, following their heavy defeats in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Zambia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses: The Zairian people's long and hard struggle against the dictatorial Mobuto regime is facing a dark alliance of imperialist and reactionary powers. Consequently, the struggle will be complicated and the Zairian people will have to overcome many difficulties and obstacles before winning final victory.

U.S. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES GROUP DELIVERS WHEAT SHIPMENT

OW240257Y Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 May (VNA)--Ten thousand tons of wheat have been presented to the Vietnamese people by the World Service of the National Council of Churches [WSNCC] in the United States.

Present at the reception ceremony on 22 May were Do Quan Oanh, standing secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of the United States, Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; Do Phat, vice minister of food, and others.

The reverend Alfred Bartholomew, director of the WSNCC and who heads the visiting U.S. delegation, and its members were present.

Speaking on the occasion, Do Quan Oanh said the wheat was collected in a fund-raising campaign in the United States, and noted that this was a gesture of friendship aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship and peace between the two peoples at a time when the U.S. administration continues evading the fulfillment of its commitments to contribute to healing the wounds of war and rebuilding Vietnam. He expressed the sincere thanks of the Vietnamese people to the American people.

Members of the U.S. delegation expressed the wish of many Americans for genuine friendship and normal relations with Vietnam and the beginning of an era of cooperation between the two peoples. The shipment of wheat arrived at Saigon port on 20 May.

HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE CALLS FOR SRV-CAMBODIA TALKS

BK240312Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] The sixth Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau conference ended in Havana on 20 May. The conference discussed many aspects of the political and economic situation and the development of the nonaligned movement since the Colombo summit conference, and especially since the Coordinating Bureau conference held in April 1977 in India.

Touching on Vietnam-Kampuchea relations, the conference's final communique points out: The committee hopes that, in accordance with the principles of the nonaligned movement, problems in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea will be resolved by peaceful means on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. The committee hopes that negotiations will be held between the two countries to achieve this goal.

SOVIET-BUILT METEOROLOGICAL STATION COMPLETED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW230255Y Hanoi VNA in English 0239 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--A Soviet-built meteorological radar station, the first of its kind in Ho Chi Minh City, was completed on 19 May after more than five months of construction. Present at the hand-over were Nguyen Thanh Tho, vice chairman of the city people's committee, Nguyen An, deputy director of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, and Soviet experts.

NHAN DAN EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, CAMBODIA

OW200813Y Naha JOAP Television in Japanese 1215 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[From NHK's "News Center 9 pm" program: apparent excerpt of interview with NHAN DAN Chief Editor Hoang Tung, by program co-anchorman Hisashi Suetsune--recorded; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] It has been 2 years since North and South Vietnam were reunited. Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of the new, united Vietnam and chief editor of NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party, is currently visiting Japan. He has been serving as NHAN DAN's chief editor for 28 years since the founding of the paper in 1951. [figure, year as heard] I talked with him about Vietnam's recent disputes with China and Cambodia and its future.

[Question] We hear that Vietnam's relations with Cambodia and China are not in very good shape. Would you tell us the reasons for the deterioration?

[Answer--in Vietnamese with Japanese subtitles] The three nations on the Indochinese Peninsula--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--once united with one another in the common struggle against imperialist aggression. The relations among our three nations were fine until 1975. Only since 30 April of that year have relations between Kampuchea and us deteriorated. On that day the Kampucheans attacked our armed forces on a few islands. We have made great efforts to solve the problems with our neighbor Kampuchea in a peaceful and friendly manner. However, we have not achieved any results.

[Question] Do you want to settle the problems through bilateral negotiations or through the intervention of an international organization such as the United Nations?

[Answer] We want to settle only with the Kampucheans. The two governments will resolve the problems directly between themselves. Third point in our proposal--that I have just mentioned--is that if the Kampuchean side agreed, they and we would call for international supervision, but we do not want to ask any international organization to settle this issue.

[Question] Does Vietnam intend to turn an agricultural Vietnam into an industrial nation in the future, or build a nation on an agricultural foundation? Which course does Vietnam intend to take?

[Answer] Our path is to industrialize the country and build the material and technical base for our national economy. On the other hand, we advocate the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, making these two aspects of the economy develop smoothly and without imbalances. Nevertheless, the foundation of our national economy is industry instead of agriculture.

[Question] We understand that Vietnam will remain a socialist nation in the future. Are you optimistic about future Japanese-Vietnamese relations?

[Answer] I believe that even though the nature of the two economies are different, economic relations can still be developed because we exchange goods and trade with each other and we can also cooperate with each other in areas on which both sides agree.

[Suetsune] During this interview, the interviewee was asked to comment on Vietnamese relations with China in addition to the alleged Vietnam-China border dispute similar to the one with Kampuchea, but he declined to discuss the question in detail apparently because it has touchy political overtones.

VCP SENDS CONDOLENCES TO WEST BERLIN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

OW231727Y Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today condoled the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin over the death of its chairman Gerhard Danelius.

The message described Gerhard Danelius as a staunch and courageous combatant for the revolutionary cause of the working class and people of West Berlin and a close friend of the Vietnamese people.

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES CYPRUS PARTY CONGRESS

OW240731Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent warm congratulations to the 14th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus. The message says:

"We greatly rejoice at the achievements of the party, working class and people of Cyprus in their struggle against the imperialist and their agents, for the withdrawal of Turkish and all other foreign troops from Cyprus, for the abolition of foreign military bases on Cyprus, for independence, territorial integrity, democracy and non-alignment.

"We are confident that following this congress the struggle of the Cypriot people will continue to develop and score new successes, thus making a positive contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism"

The message expressed heartfelt thanks to the Progressive Party and all progressive forces and people of Cyprus for their support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, and in socialist construction.

AMBASSADOR TO UK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 19 MAY

OW231749Y Hanoi VNA in English 1634 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--Tran Hoan, the first Vietnamese ambassador to the United Kingdom, presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth II on 19 May. Queen Elizabeth had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Tran Hoan.

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS YOUNG LABORERS CONFERENCE

OW231809Y Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May (VNA)--The rapid growth and considerable contributions of the young labour volunteers of Ho Chi Minh city to war rehabilitation efforts were highlighted at a conference which closed yesterday. The conference reviewed the achievements of the young labour volunteers in 1977 and mapped out the tasks in the current year. Vo Van Kiet, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee, attended the conference.

One thousand, two hundred young volunteers representing a total force of more than 25,000 were present.

A report at the conference noted that from two brigades at the beginning, the young labour volunteers force of Ho Chi Minh City has now grown to nine brigades operating on the city outskirts and seven provinces of South Vietnam. In 1977, they dug 960 kilometres of irrigation canals, reclaimed 2,100 hectares of land, and built fifteen new economic zones to expand food crops and stockbreeding.

All those who were illiterate when they first joined the volunteers can now read and write and most have completed the second form of general education. More than 300 have been sent to secondary schools or colleges and 800 others have become public employees.

MILITARY TRAINING IN DONG THAP IMPROVES BORDER DEFENSE EFFORTS

BK231634Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] In order to consolidate and develop their forces, party echelons in Dong Thap Province have adopted resolutions to guide and resolutely carry out military training. Before beginning training, it is necessary to prepare lesson plans and training equipment, to carry out political indoctrination and to create enthusiasm for training emulation. After training, it is necessary to review and evaluate the results.

Review of training results shows that the Hong Ngu, Tam Nong and Lap Vo district units have scored good marks. The units in Cao Lanh district, the 2d Battalion and the [words indistinct] have scored fairly good marks.

The local military school has opened five training courses for squad, platoon, company and village level cadres. Their improved combat effectiveness after training has been demonstrated in their defense of the border areas.

Since September 1977, the provincial armed forces have engaged in 1 940 clashes, large and small, to repulse intruders. They have inflicted heavy casualties on 6 battalions and 10 companies of the Kampuchean reactionary army, captured more than 241 rifles of various kinds and a large amount of ammunition, and taken a number of prisoners of war.

WINTER-SPRING RICE HARVEST PROGRESS IN SOUTH REPORTED

BK210306Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture, as of mid-May, peasants and state farms in southern provinces have harvested nearly 280,000 hectares out of a total winter-spring rice cultivated area of 378,804 hectares, fulfilling nearly 74 percent of the winter-spring rice crop area. Nine provinces in the Mekong River delta had basically completed harvesting the winter-spring rice crop and achieved more than 82 percent of the cultivated area.

Tien Giang Province had harvested 64,132 hectares with an average yield of nearly 2.5 tons per hectare and An Giang Province had harvested 50,700 hectares with an average yield of 3.5 tons per hectare. Meanwhile, provinces in eastern Nam Bo and the former Zone 6 have harvested little more than 15,000 hectares out of the total winter-spring rice cultivated area of 57,000 hectares.

In general, in this year's winter-spring crop season, the peasants in southern provinces have exerted great efforts in controlling drought and harmful insects damaging the rice crop. Thanks to these efforts, many localities have obtained fairly high rice yields, such as in An Giang, Dong Thap provinces and so forth. However, some provinces, where the winter-spring rice crop is not yet ready for harvest, are striving to take good care of the crop while satisfactorily preparing all means for harvesting the crop as soon as it ripens in order to clear the ricefields for the cultivation of the main 10th-month rice crop.

VO CHI CONG SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON TRANSFORMING SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

BK190835Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 May 78 BK

[Report on a "recent conference held in Ho Chi Minh City and Phu Khanh Province by the party Central Committee Department for the Transformation of Agriculture"]

[Text] A conference was recently held in Ho Chi Minh City and Phu Khanh Province by the party Central Committee Department for the Transformation of Agriculture [ban cair taoj noong nghieepj trung uwongj] to review its past or and discuss measures for implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's directive on accelerating the movement for socialist transformation of agriculture in the south.

Attending the conference were representatives of agricultural transformation departments of southern provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai and representatives of various ministries and central-level sectors.

At the conference, Vo Chi Cong, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, vice premier, minister of agriculture and chairman of the party Central Committee Department for the Transformation of Agriculture, discussed the contents of Directive No 43/CTTU of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on persistently accelerating the transformation of agriculture in the south.

After dealing with views on socialist transformation of agriculture in the south, views which were pointed out in the resolution of the fourth party congress and the resolutions of the second and third party Central Committee plenums, Comrade Vo Chi Cong extensively analyzed some important tasks outlined in the party Central Committee Political Bureau's directive for all echelons and sectors in the days to come.

He said all sectors and echelons involved must be responsible for scrupulously implementing party Central Committee Political Bureau Directive No 43/CTTU. As far as southern agriculture is concerned, combining transformation work with construction work is an important and permanent task on which we must concentrate efforts in the years ahead in order to promptly take new steps of development in the national economy.

After hearing a report of the party Central Committee Department for the Transformation of agriculture in the south in the recent past, the conferees actively discussed and unanimously agreed on the following:

Pursuant to the resolution of the fourth party congress and directives Nos 15, 28 and 29 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, during the past 2 years, along with the mass movement to carry out water conservancy work, reclaim wasteland, break virgin land, increase the yearly number of rice crops, apply new techniques and boost production, the southern provinces and cities have carried out land reform policy, eliminated feudal exploitation, organized peasants into various forms of production cooperation, built cooperatives on an experimental basis and built the district level. The movement among peasants to adopt collective production methods has now become a widespread mass movement. However, generally speaking, it is not yet uniform and is still weak and slow.

With regard to the elimination of feudal exploitation, since liberation the southern provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai have quickly carried out the land policy, completed the eradication of feudal exploitation and allocated land to landless peasants or peasants who did not have enough land to till. Therefore, there is now little difference in land ownership among all classes of peasants. In the former Nam Bo region, many provinces have basically completed wiping out all vestiges of feudal land exploitation. Many places have urged peasants to readjust their land holdings according to the "share one's food and clothing with others" spirit by yielding land to landless peasants or peasants who do not have enough land to cultivate.

However, many provinces have proceeded very slowly in the task of eliminating feudal exploitation. In some places, the practices of secretly collecting or paying land rent in many forms are still prevalent. The land policy has not been carried out completely and thoroughly. The difference in land ownership among peasants is still very great.

This situation constitutes a major obstacle to the campaign to urge peasants to follow the collectivized path, and to the setting up of cooperatives in provinces of the former Nam Bo region.

As regards the movement among peasants to participate in collective production organizations in preparation for building cooperatives, the southern provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai, including the central highland provinces, are quickly developing these organizations in many forms from lower to higher levels.

In Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces, the general form of cooperation is work exchange teams in which more than 80 percent of peasant households have participated. In Binh Tri Thien Province, the general form of cooperation is production collectives in which more than 90 percent of peasant households have participated.

In Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai, the general forms of cooperation are work exchange teams, production solidarity teams and production collectives with 61-70 percent of peasant households as members. In Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong provinces, the general forms of cooperation are work cooperation teams and production collectives with 50-70 percent of peasant households as members.

In Duc Linh district, Thuan Hai Province, more than 90 percent of the peasant families have joined production collectives and work cooperation teams [toor howp] tacs lao doongj] which are relatively well organized and closely led. The production situation has improved and the peasants' income and contributions to the state have increased. On this basis, two cooperatives have been experimentally organized and are operating well.

In several localities of Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces, the formation of work cooperation teams has been combined with the campaigns to settle nomads, accelerate virgin land reclamation, build ricefields, improve water conservancy, apply new techniques, develop production, construct villages and build a new happy life with a seething revolutionary impetus.

In Cam Giao hamlet, Dien Ban district, Quang Nam-Danang Province, nine work exchange teams with properly prescribed work quotas have been organized. The operations of these teams are linked to the hamlet production plan and committee and to village and district guidance. Production in the hamlet has developed, insuring the livelihood of team members, increasing their contributions to the state and enabling them to contribute money for the purchase of draft buffalo and water pumps and for the building of collective welfare projects, and to prepare for the organization of cooperatives.

However, the work exchange teams, labor cooperation teams and production collectives in several localities from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai are still operating independently. Their operations have not been linked to the general plan and guidance of hamlet, village and district levels, and have not proved to be preparatory and training steps toward the formation of cooperatives. Some of the production collectives and labor cooperation teams have not grasped the entire situation of land, cattle and buffalo, machinery and work force so as to be able to organize production and manage their use. The scale of some collectives is too small and is not commensurate to production in the future with the anticipated further organizing of cooperatives.

Apart from the above-mentioned training movement, provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai have organized 114 agricultural cooperatives. In general, these cooperatives are the guidance centers of provincial or central levels which represent each zone or each district. All these cooperatives have been built on the basis of training organizations involving more than 90 percent of peasant families and collectivizing more than 90 percent of land and 80 percent of draft cattle and vital machinery and tools in the localities. Production teams specializing in various sectors have been formed in all these cooperatives, and some labor teams specializing in various tasks have been organized in many of them. These cooperatives have thus far produced from one to three crops.

Excluding some cooperatives whose crops were affected by drought, the production of the remaining ones, in general, has increased, thus increasing the cooperative members' income and their contributions to the state. Many cooperatives have started building water conservancy projects, storehouses, drying yards, child care centers, public health facilities and schools, and improving ricefields; have engaged in other business sectors; have relatively well implemented all the policies concerning the collectivization of production materials and members' shares and the distribution policy of to each according to his work; and have cared for the families of fallen heroes and wounded soldiers and of those who have earned merit in the revolution, and other families who lack or have insufficient breadwinners. As a result, cooperative members are freed from worry and can devote their time to the cooperatives.

However, because their scales are too large--500 hectares each on the average, with some others ranging from 1,200 to 1,300 hectares each--these cooperatives have not been able to cope with their managerial tasks, and there are insufficient numbers of cadres available, most of whom have not been properly trained. The administrative sections of these cooperatives have not grasped and managed all the tasks of the cooperatives. Many of the cooperatives have not built their primary material and technical bases such as drying yards and storehouses, whereas the district level in several localities has not been built and improved to guide and assist cooperatives.

In the provinces of the former Nam Bo region, peasants have also been organized into various forms of collective work. In the eastern provinces, production solidarity teams and production collectives are the most popular forms. Ho Chi Minh City now has 280 production collectives. In other provinces, work rotation and exchange teams and production collectives have been organized in Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Long An provinces.

Moreover, in some localities various mechanized teams with heavy equipment have been organized and placed under district operational control and some with light equipment under village operational control, in order to plow land, pump water and support labor exchange teams, production solidarity teams, production collectives and peasants in each locality. However, these teams have not been tightly managed.

In Go Cong district, Tien Giang Province, the movement to build production solidarity teams has been linked to the Hamlet production plan and committees. These regular work exchange teams are assigned definite work quotas within a hamlet, are interrelated through a hamlet plan and operate under the general operational control of the hamlet production committee and the guidance of the village and district, which form a system of leadership over the district's agriculture at a time when cooperatives have not been organized.

This is a creative form of organization for good management in cases where production materials have not been collectivized. It is based on the strength of the masses' right to collective mastery and tight managerial control by the state over the distribution of materials. With such an organization, district and village levels can control and promote peasants' production, including production and the consumption of agricultural products turned out by peasants under the state program and plan. This is a form of organization which represents a step toward the formation of cooperatives and is appropriate to several localities in the Nam Bo delta.

Learning from the experiences of Go Cong, some localities have transformed their work rotation and irrigation teams into production solidarity teams. However, as they have failed to clearly define the form and procedures of the movement for agricultural cooperativization from simple to complex levels, to fully grasp the significance and effects of the movement to organize production solidarity teams patterned after those of Go Cong, and to carry out guiding, organizational and managerial measures in a uniform and systematic manner, their movements have not developed quickly.

For the past year or more provinces and cities in the former Nam Bo region have tried to build cooperatives, but due to inadequate preparations and failure to centralize leadership, the organization of cooperatives has progressed very slowly.

The conferees closely reviewed all aspects of leadership and guidance over agricultural reform. In general, many localities have studied and thoroughly understood all of the central resolutions and directives, and have discussed and formulated plans for their implementation.

Many cities and provinces have fulfilled many of tasks to guide the expansion of the movement to organize work rotation teams, production solidarity teams and production collectives; to build pilot districts; to prepare for the building of cooperatives; to organize provincial agricultural reform committees; and to train cadres.

The provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai have made quicker progress. Recently many provinces in former Nam Bo have also made progress after realizing the adverse effects of their slow progress. A number of central sectors have also recorded progress in agricultural transformation. However, the progress made by various localities and sectors still falls short of the requirements set forth by the central level for leadership and the development of the movement. Various echelons and sectors have not yet firmly grasped the task of socialist transformation in southern agriculture and have failed to closely coordinate agricultural transformation with other tasks of the sectors and localities. Moreover, they are still separating transformation from construction.

On the other hand, due to their failure to firmly grasp the current situation in the countryside, to apply appropriate forms and procedures to each area, and to fully understand the principles of progressing from a simple to complex level and from small to large scale, free will, mutual benefit and developing the masses' right to collective mastery, many localities have either gone ahead with unnecessary tasks or carried out tasks in ways not in accordance with central guidance, especially as concerns scale and policy; they have not yet satisfactorily educated and motivated the masses and have failed to pay attention to consolidating the party, the administration and mass organizations. In providing leadership and guidance, some localities have displayed a lack of diligence and urgency; but others, out of impatience and their ambition to carry out transformation on a large scale and at a quick pace, have failed to insure the steady progress of the movement.

At the conference, Comrades Phan Van Dang, Vo Thuc Dong and Pham Van Kiet, members of the party Central Committee and deputy heads of the Central Committee for the Transformation of Agriculture, expressed their views, deeply analyzing the experience already gained from the process of agricultural transformation in the south and pointing out guidelines concerning the line and specific policies of the party and government which all echelons and sectors must fully understand so as to be able to successfully transform and build southern agriculture in the coming period.

The conference discussed various positive measures aimed at satisfactorily implementing the tasks set forth in the Political Bureau's directive. As an immediate step, efforts must be concentrated on successfully carrying out the following tasks: Urgently complete the elimination of all vestiges of feudal exploitation in those localities where this task has not yet been finished, and continue to organize the majority of peasants in various areas under various forms of cooperative labor and production in order to prepare them for advancing toward cooperativization.

In 1978 we must conduct a widespread movement to prepare the masses for advancing toward cooperativization in all areas, especially in the Mekong Delta. It is necessary to firmly grasp the objective of this movement and apply close organizational and guiding measures to turn it into a seething and truly voluntary movement of the masses in the Mekong Delta provinces. The generally suitable organizational form for this preparatory phase may be the production solidarity team which operates in accordance with the hamlet production plan and under the guidance of the hamlet or village production committee as well as under the leadership and management of the district level, as has been done in Go Cong.

Based on the local conditions, appropriate organizational forms must be devised in each locality to draw the participation of peasants in collective organizations and train them for voluntarily embarking on agricultural cooperativization.

Active efforts must be exerted to prepare for the establishment of pilot cooperatives and to consolidate and develop the cooperatives already set up. We must firmly control the progress of agricultural cooperatives in the south to insure that they will develop from simple to complex level and from small to large scale in accordance with the specific conditions of each area; and we must observe the principles of free will and mutual benefit, democratic management and developing the peasants' right to collective mastery.

It is necessary to step up the building of pilot districts. Provinces and districts must uphold their responsibility for building the district level with a self-reliant spirit. The central sectors concerned are responsible for coordinating with the provinces in building their branches in the districts. From now until the end of 1978 the various provinces and central sectors must concentrate on building pilot districts under central or provincial management in order to achieve progress in some basic fields and draw upon experience for general application.

Cadres must be prepared to carry out the movement for cooperativization and the building of the district level. We must, on the one hand, actively assign more cadres to districts and production establishments, and on the other hand select and train local cadres to promptly meet the requirements of the movement. Nevertheless, training and employing local cadres is still the best solution.

We must strengthen the leadership of the party, the administration and mass organizations over the transformation of agriculture. Party committee echelons, the administration and central and local sections and branches, first of all secretaries, chairmen and heads of the various sections and branches, must firmly grasp the task of agricultural transformation, provide close guidance over its implementation, coordinate it with other tasks and overcome the tendency to carry it out in a loose, fragmented and uneven manner, especially at the district level, as well as other tasks of the localities and branches.

Summing up the conference, Comrade Vo Chi Cong urged the various echelons and sectors to firmly grasp and creatively apply the party's line and viewpoints concerning the transformation of agriculture in the south, and to adopt appropriate policies and procedures for each area, avoiding applying them in a mechanical and inflexible manner. It is necessary to uphold the spirit of activeness and urgency, but attention must be given to insuring steady progress. We must not hesitate to carry out agricultural transformation, but we should not let ourselves be driven by impatience into hasty and careless work.

All echelons and sectors must concentrate guidance on major points and pilot sites and closely watch over the districts and production establishments to promptly discover and commend good models and good experience and to criticize and correct errors. Special attention must be given to building the party ideologically and organizationally; to selecting, fostering and training cadres; to closely surveying and studying the situation in order to devise appropriate economic policies; and to educating and motivating the masses and developing their right to collective mastery in order to create a seething mass movement to participate in the transformation and construction of agriculture in the south.

VARIATIONS IN 'COMMENTATOR' ARTICLE ON PHNOM PENH REVIEW

OW240427Y [Editorial Report OW] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 22 May carries the apparent text of the 22 May NHAN DAN Commentator's article "False Victory, Real Failure," which was published as "'Commentator' Scores Phnom Penh 10 May Annual Review" on page K 4 of the 22 May DAILY REPORT. The following variations were noted:

Page K 5, fourth paragraph, from line three ... tried to resurrect, distort and turn the long-buried problems of the feudal-monarchical era into their own in line with their outmoded ideology....

Page K 6, fourth paragraph, penultimate line ... clearly why they grossly refused to accept... adding word "grossly."

BRIEFS

USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 22 May--A film show was given here this evening to mark the 28th founding anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association 23 May. Nguyen Xien, vice president of the association, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, public offices, mass organizations and various strata of the people attended. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 22 May 78 OW]

PINEAPPLES WIN LEIPZIG MEDAL--Hanoi, 19 May--Canned pineapple juice--a new product of the Hanoi canned fruit factory--has been awarded the gold medal at the 1978 Leipzig fair. This was the factory's second Leipzig gold medal. The first was awarded for canned mango juice. Cultivation of pineapples is being expanded in many southern provinces. Kien Giang Province in the Mekong delta last month sold 1,600 tons of pineapples to state-run vegetable and canned food export companies. Since the beginning of this year, Kien Giang has sold more than 4,800 tons of pineapples for export, or 86.5 percent of its 1977 pineapple crop. In April, peasants in Long An Province, south of Ho Chi Minh City, sold the state 270 tons of pineapples for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 19 May 78 BK]

TRAIN HONORING HO'S BIRTHDAY--Hanoi, 19 May--Workers at the Chi Hoa railway workshops in Ho Chi Minh City have completed a two-carriage train named "19 May" in honour of President Ho Chi Minh's 88th birthday. The train left the city on 15 May carrying a delegation of the city on a visit to the president's native village in Nghe Tinh Province, about 300 km south of Hanoi. Also in Ho Chi Minh City, an "arbor festival" began today to mark President Ho's birthday. Two million trees are expected to be planted from now to 2 September, the national day. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 19 May 78 BK]

TRADERS SHIFTED TO PRODUCTION--The committee for motivating traders to shift to production in the 1st precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, on 6 May held a send-off ceremony for 38 families of bourgeois traders leaving for Lam Dong Province to engage in production at the Gia Lam new sericultural area. Before their departure, a representative of these families expressed his gratitude to the city administration, sectors and mass organizations for their assistance. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 May 78 BK]

HANOI ROBBERY, MURDER CASE--Yesterday, 14 April, the Hanoi People's Court held a lower court trial of Nguyen Van Minh and Nguyen Van Khuong on robbery and murder charges. As a new apprentice at an industrial engineering corporation, Nguyen Van Minh (a native of Dang Xa village, Gia Lam district, Hanoi) was notorious for his laziness and his indulgence in debauchery; these led him to doing evil things. On 1 February, the subject talked Ta Van Dan, one of his acquaintances who was a war invalid from Hai Hung Province, into visiting his native place where he killed the latter and took his motorcycle and other valuables. The subject and his accomplice, Nguyen Van Khuong, also residing at Dang Xa village, tricked the victim into going to the Duong River bank to buy gasoline for his motorcycle and beat him to death along the way, taking his motorcycle, cash and many papers. But only a few hours after committing the crime, they were apprehended with all the incriminating evidence. The Hanoi Municipal People's Court sentenced Nguyen Van Minh to death and Nguyen Van Khuong to 20 years' imprisonment. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 78 p 6 BK]

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ESTABLISH DIRECT TRADE LINKS WITH PRC

BK231329Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia has decided not to establish direct trade links with the PRC because it believes current bilateral trade relations, now conducted through a third party, meet current requirements. This was stated by Trade and Cooperatives Minister Prawiro in response to questions by journalists after calling on Vice President Adam Malik at the State Palace today.

Minister Prawiro said the government's decision was reached after the ministers of economy, finance and industry studied the report written by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and industry delegation on the results of its visit to the Canton trade fair and Peking. He said that in promoting trade, the government must take into consideration all aspects, including the transport, financial social and political spheres. The Indonesian Government has therefore cancelled the planned visit of a technical team to Hong Kong to conduct followup negotiations with the PRC.

SUHARTO TO MEET INFORMALLY WITH SINGAPORE'S PRIME MINISTER

BK231430Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore are scheduled to hold an informal meeting in Indonesia next month. The meeting between the two ASEAN statesmen will be held at one of the following three places proposed by Indonesia: Bali, Yogyakarta or Palembang. This was disclosed by Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore Haeruddin Tasning after he called on President Suharto at the Cendana residence in Jakarta this afternoon.

Ambassador Tasning said that in addition to ASEAN and bilateral problems, international matters, such as China, will be discussed at the meeting. This will be the second informal meeting between these two heads of government. They first met in 1976 in Singapore. A meeting planned for 1977 did not materialize because of President Suharto's busy schedule.

In response to journalist's question, Tasning said that it would be better for Brunei to join ASEAN after it gains its independence. Brunei already has close ties with the five ASEAN countries.

On the repatriation of Indonesian students in Singapore, Tasning said the program is now being implemented, and it is expected that all students through high school level will be sent home by next year. There are about 3,000 Indonesian students in Singapore.

He said that smuggling between the two countries has decreased considerably since Indonesia and Singapore began making public their trade balance figures in 1976.

CENTRAL JAVA POLICE REPORT CHINESE IMMIGRATING ILLEGALLY

BK230921Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0712 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] Semarang, 23 May (ANTARA)--The Central Java police believe that Chinese families illegally entering Indonesia have used exclusive Chinese communities in Central Java as their hiding places.

The Central Java IX Regional Police commander, Major General Drs Winarso Sh, told reporters in Purwokerto last week that the estimated 200 Chinese illegal immigrants were difficult to track down because they had mingled with the local Chinese families who usually lead exclusive lives.

Winarso said that the illegal immigrant families now staying in Central Java's major towns like Semarang, Surakarta, Yogyakarta, Magelang, Banyumas and Cilacap. They entered Indonesia from Hong Kong through Singapore and stayed with their families in Indonesia.

The police have detained eight of them. They told the police that they dislike their land of origin.

Foreigners in Central Java now numbered 44,834 persons, apart from the 839 people who have temporary permits. Half of the number stay in Semarang, Winarso said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

BK211044Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia believes that expenditures appropriated for the arms race by major powers should be used to finance development projects in developing countries, particularly in eliminating poverty and backwardness among the majority of the world's people. This was contained in a written statement issued yesterday by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja before leaving Jakarta for New York to attend the UN Special Disarmament Conference.

In an attempt to give weight to the UN role in disarmament, [he said] Indonesia would like to see a representative of the UN secretary general at any disarmament conference outside the United Nations.

Minister Mochtar also said that Indonesia supported the UN Disarmament Conference because it believes that new efforts should be made in this field. In addition, this special meeting will provide an opportunity to all countries, including small and medium-size countries, to concretely contribute to disarmament and bridge the major powers' differing positions.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT REACTIVATES STUDENT GROUPS

BK211410Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 May 78 BK

[Text] The higher education affairs director general, Dodi Tisnaamidjaja, in a letter he issued on 13 May 1978, ordered the reactivation of all student senates and consultative bodies and directed all rectors of state universities and coordinators of private universities throughout Indonesia to continuously explain to students the education and culture minister's basic concept of the aim and purpose of normalizing campus life and the reorganization and management of student bodies.

The higher education affairs director general also said that student coordination bodies should be set up at universities and institutes of higher learning under the leadership of an assistant rector, with assistant lecturers and student leaders who are really knowledgeable know about student affairs as members, in order to manage student scientific activities [kegiatan ilmiah] outside the campus, existing [words indistinct] should be further developed and promoted in accordance with the education and culture minister's concept of normal campus life. The director general also said that preparations for the second stage of the normalization of campus life should be launched soon to insure its smooth implementation in early 1979.

MALAYSIA

TAIWAN SEEN AS STUMBLING BLOCK IN BRZEZINSKI'S CHINA VISIT

BK241109Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 78 BK

[Unattributed news commentary]

[Text] Six years after the two powers mended their fences there are at last some indications that Washington and Peking may be heading toward better relations at the liaison office level. What has encouraged this view was the atmosphere that characterized the recent talks between President Carter's national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski, and the Chinese leaders. Unlike the visit of the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance, to Peking last August, which was described by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping as representing a backward step in normalizing China-United States relations, the two sides this time appeared to have made considerable headway.

While the outcome of the talks has been, in the words of Mr Brzezinski, useful, important and constructive, Washington and Peking are fully aware that it will take them some time to establish full diplomatic relations. Washington's approach to better ties with Peking is based on the Shanghai communique of 1972, signed by former President Nixon. But there has been little progress in the past 6 years, because the two nations up to now have not been able to overcome the remaining obstacle standing in the way of normalization. Dividing them is the question of Taiwan. Peking has insisted that the United States must break ties with the Nationalist government on Taiwan. The Chinese have also demanded that the Americans end their 1954 defense treaty with the Nationalist Chinese. At the same time, they want the Americans to end their remaining presence on Taiwan.

So far, Washington is not prepared to sever its formal links with Taiwan for the friendship of Peking unless the Chinese will give their firm commitment that they will not resort to force to regain the island and make it part of Mainland China. The United States has indicated that if such a move is forthcoming Washington would then be in a position to follow the formula used by the Japanese when they established full diplomatic relations with Peking. Under the arrangement it allows Tokyo to maintain strong ties with Taipei on a nonpolitical plane while dealing officially with Peking alone.

Seemingly, this formula could help Peking and Washington bridge their differences. But, so far that approach has yet to be accepted. Even though Washington and Peking are falling down over the question of Taiwan, they have made no bones about the fact that any improvement in their present relations is to their mutual benefit. Each is concerned about the intentions of the Soviet Union and each wants to curb the influence and power of Moscow.

Faced with what they call Soviet hegemony, perhaps Washington and Peking, following their recent talks, will find common cause to come to terms with each other and find a way out of the Taiwan problem.

REPORT ON NEPALESE ROYAL DELEGATION'S VISIT

BK231627Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 23 May 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 23 May (AFP)--The visiting Nepalese Foreign Minister, Mr Krishna Raj Aryal, today held talks with his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, at the Foreign Ministry here.

After the one-hour meeting, the secretary-general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, Datuk Zakaria Ali, said that the two ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and the international situation. They also discussed the latest developments in the Southeast Asia region and the Vietnam-Cambodia conflicts. Mr Krishna Raj Aryal also informed Tengku Rithaudeen on the discussions between King Birendra and Japanese leaders during the Nepalese king's visit to Tokyo last week. The foreign minister is accompanying the king who arrived here today on a 4-day unofficial visit.

The question of enhanced economic cooperation between Nepal and Malaysia was expected to be touched on tomorrow when King Birendra will be given a briefing on the development programme by Mr Richard Ho, the minister in charge of economic affairs in the prime minister's office. Nepal has offered to sell Malaysia rice, jute and nicotine-free tobacco. Malaysia, on the other hand, has offered direct export of rubber and rubber products to the Himalayan kingdom.

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES COMMENTS ON SPECIAL UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

BK231547Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 May 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "Disarmament Season"]

[Text] Today is the beginning of the disarmament talks season as the United Nations General Assembly opens its special sessions on disarmament--a subject that has almost automatically elicited pious genuflection from the superpowers, but in fact has suffered much neglect within the United Nations orbit. Convened against a background of disquieting reports that the arms race is running out of control, the special session which is expected to be the "most prestigious gathering of world leaders in 20 years", is to enable the General Assembly to take a hard look at the global arms race and try to get disarmament on the move. Nothing underscores more the fact that the arms race has, in UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's words, reached a "blind momentum" than the figure for the world military expenditure. It had for a number of years been around \$300 billion (\$738 billion) annually, and every year the military continues to absorb resources equal to two-thirds of the aggregate gross national product of half of the world.

Much will of course depend on the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, who between them enjoy a lion's share of mass destruction devices, if the word "disarmament" is not to become a semantic fraud. But so far there has been no clear sign of any immediate disarmament moves. The idea was originally Sweden's, but Stockholm found the nonaligned countries not ready to take a strong initiative. But as the number of nuclear powers increases and with it the need for planning for the allegedly peaceful use of nuclear energy, there has been growing awareness that the pressures for change must come not only from the smallest countries but from the peoples themselves. Sweden and Canada which have no nuclear power weapons have, for example, spoken out boldly on the disarmament issue. It needs the political will of the world community to curb the frenzied race for arms acquisition if disarmament is not to fall by the wayside again.

BRIEFS

SAUDI DELEGATION--Singapore, 18 May (AFP)--An 8-member delegation from Saudi Arabia led by Deputy Commerce Minister Yusuf al-Hamdan arrived here today for a 3-day visit. The delegation includes a number of prominent businessmen dealing with furniture, electrical accessories, shipping and travel services, consumer and household products and construction activities. During their stay here the delegation will call on the minister of finance, tour Singapore harbour, visit the Jurong industrial complex, and meet local businessmen. [Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 18 May 78 BK]

ROMULO DISCUSSES COMING TALKS WITH VANCE

OW240211Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo will meet this week with American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington. Secretary Romulo flew to the United States on Monday to attend the United Nations conference on disarmament, which opens later today.

Before his departure Secretary Romulo told newsmen that his discussions with Secretary of State Vance will touch on the pending talks between the Philippines and the United States on military and trade questions. Mr Romulo also added that his talks with Secretary Vance will serve to maintain the momentum of consultations started by the recent visit to the Philippines of Vice President Walter Mondale.

MARCOS DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION OF INTERIM PARLIAMENT

OW240405Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today disclosed that members of the Interim Batasang Pambansa [IBP]--Interim National Legislature] cannot hold any other public positions except their duly mandated post in the IBP. This means in effect that they cannot be members of the boards of directors of government-owned or controlled corporations or the management of all corporations in which the government has an interest. The president made the disclosure during an interview with newsmen at the Manila International Airport [MIA] after the departure ceremony for the king and queen of Nepal. Our Malacanang reporter Bert Asuke filed this story from the airport:

President Marcos said members of the Interim Batasang Pambansa will be disqualified from membership in the boards of directors and management of all government-owned or controlled corporations or in any corporation in which the government may have an interest. Interviewed by newsmen at Manila International Airport, the president said this limitation on IBP members will be part of the rules now being formulated by a committee for adoption by the interim parliament when it convenes on 12 June. President Marcos told newsmen that members of IBP committee on rules and organization are going to adopt as strict a rule as possible. Everybody seems to be in agreement to set high moral standards, the president said.

[Begin Marcos recording] It will be necessary to disqualify members of the IBP from membership in the boards of directors and management of all corporations in which the government has any interest. Not merely as provided for in the Constitution [words indistinct] disqualification affects (?all the) corporations where the government is in control or which the government owns. In this particular instance we are going to include in the corporations to which IBP members are disqualified--remember--those in which the government has an interest. [as heard--end Marcos recording]

President Marcos also told newsmen that they are limiting the number of officers and committees in the IBP. In addition to the prime minister, which President Marcos will assume as provided for in the Constitution, the other officers of the IBP will be a deputy, a speaker and a party whip who is actually the vice chairman of the steering committee. At the same time, the president said that a steering committee will be composed of all committee chairmen and all officers of the parliament. He said he is trying to limit the number of committees to less than 30.

On another topic the president said all nine members of the cabinet who are holding portfolios will be appointed to the IBP. However, the president said he would like to consult the cabinet and the IBP on the appointment to the interim parliament of six other cabinet members without portfolios. Of the 27 cabinet members, 12 ran and won in the IBP elections. On this matter, the president said he would call a meeting of the cabinet before the 1 June caucus to resolve this matter.

[Begin Marcos recording] I intend to call in (?for consultation) the cabinet before the 1 June caucus. The caucus on 1 June will be composed of two (?sessions). The first will be a party caucus of all those belonging to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, which is the ruling party, then a caucus of all members of the IBP--the same day we hope. If not, if we cannot finish this on the same day--really--we will just have to move on to the second day. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCES HIGH LEVEL RETIREMENTS

OW201238Y Hong Kong in English 1206 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 May (AFP)--The armed forces today announced the retirement of six more senior generals including the No 2 in the armed forces hierarchy, in a continuing military shakeup which will involve the eventual departure of 44 of the Philippines' 77 generals. The retirements, which will take effect next June 1, bring to 18 the number of generals retired since last month. The shakeup, ordered by President Ferdinand Marcos, affects generals who have reached the compulsory retirement age of 60 or completed the required 30 years of service. Most of them have been due for retirement for the past few years but Mr Marcos extended their terms in order not to disrupt what he called "vital" military operations or because they were holding sensitive positions.

The new list of retirees announced today was headed by Vice-Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafael Ilete, who is concurrently serving as Philippine ambassador to Iran. The five other generals include two deputy chiefs of staff, the chief of engineers, the commander of an air force air division, and the commander of a provincial air base. The armed forces reshuffle is the first major shakeup of the military organization carried out by Mr Marcos since he proclaimed martial law in September 1972. Not all of the so-called "overstaying" generals are however expected to be touched by the reshuffle. Among the retireable officers who are expected to keep their posts are Armed Forces Chief Gen Romeo Espino, Constabulary (national police) Chief Maj Gen Fidel V. Ramos, and Presidential Guard and Intelligence Agency Chief Maj Gen Fabian Ver.

MARCOS DISCUSSES ESTABLISHMENT OF MOSLEM AUTONOMOUS REGION

OW231621Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos said today that the establishment of an autonomous region in the Moslem area will provide a permanent and just solution to the Mindanao conflict. The president made this statement before some 110 veterans of the 11th U.S. Airborne Division who called on him in Malacanang. The president said there is still fighting going on in Mindanao, but he said the fighting has subsided. Explaining further the cause of the Mindanao conflict the chief executive stressed the government never engaged in a religious war nor committed genocide against the Moslem Filipino. The president went on to say that development efforts in Mindanao have been intensified and that the ratio of funds being poured into the area for infrastructure is twice that of the rest of the country.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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